

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK

MONDAY, 27TH SEPTEMBER.

WE LEARN from the *Englishman* that His Excellency the Viceroy has sent a telegram to the Political Agent at Jeypore asking him to convey to the members of the late Maharaja's family the expression of his sincere sympathy for their affliction. We had expected that the Government of India would issue a *Gazette Extraordinary* expressive of their sense of the loss which the country has suffered by the death of the Maharaja of Jeypore. Such a tribute to the memory of the great departed would have been a graceful and fitting compliment to the many virtues which His Highness possessed.

THE RUMOUR gains ground that Mr. R. B. Chapman retires with Sir John Strachey and that Mr. T. C. Hope succeeds him as Financial Secretary. Mr. Hope we doubt not will bring hope to the Financial Department. We believe he has the confidence of Major Baring.

THE INDIAN HERALD says that a European engineer on the Rajputana State Railway has been arrested on a charge of man-slaughter. It is said that he struck a coolie woman on the head and she fell down dead. Cases of this kind, we are sorry to observe, are becoming frequent of late.

WE HAVE received a long communication on the conviction of Munshi Indurman of Moradabad, for which we regret we have not space. We, however, give the following abstract of it:

Munshi Indurman, the venerable scholar of Moradabad was sentenced by Mr. Moule, late Magistrate of Moradabad on the 24th July last, to pay a fine of Rs. 500, and the confiscation of certain publications of the Munshi. He was convicted under Sections 292 and 295 of the Indian Penal Code. The books confiscated and which gave rise to the prosecution were *Hama-i-Hind* and *Samsam-i-Hind* which contained remarks and observations reflecting on the Mahomedan religion, but these were provoked by the writings of some Mahomedans who were the first to take the aggressive against the Hindu religion. The books, however, were not new but reprints—being the third edition of the original publications which were published some years ago. It appears that a son of the Munshi has set up a printing press at Moradabad, and he reprinted his father's books merely with the object of reviving them.

The *Jami-Jamshed*, a Mahomedan paper of Moradabad, amongst other Mahomedan papers raised a cry that the publications are calculated to excite the feelings of the Mahomedan community and may lead to a breach of the peace. It wrote an inflammatory article in which a threat to the Munshi's life was held out and a general rising of the Mahomedans of Moradabad was prognosticated. It exhorted the Government to stop the press where the books were reprinted and burn the books themselves.

The facts to be noted are that the books were not new but a new edition of previous publications. That when they were published for the first and second time no notice was taken of them and no Mahomedan took offence. What it contained was written in the course of a religious controversy in which the Mahomedans had taken the initiative. In the present case it would have been taken in the same spirit in which the original publications were taken but for the inflammatory writing of *Jami-Jamshed*. But even this writing did not move the Mahomedans, it was the local Government which was alarmed and ordered an enquiry. The inquiry was entrusted to a Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate, named Mir Indad Ali, who whatever his failings would not from his religion and race sympathy be looked by the other party as impartial judge in this matter. The question is whether the Government should uphold proceedings in which the great principle of religious toleration is sacrificed.

THE FOLLOWING is an analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association:

LECT. V. THE PLANET JUPITER.—ITS COMING PERIHELION AND OPPOSITION.
By Father A. de Penneranda, S. J.
(Delivered on September 16, 1880.)

After taking a bird's eye view of the planetary system in general, in the preceding lectures, we now proceed to consider each planet in particular, starting to-day with Jupiter not so much, because he is the noblest member of that noble family as rather on account of the actuality of the subject. His position during this and the ensuing month will, in effect, be a most favourable one for observation, his opposition (Oct. 6th) nearly coinciding with his perihelion (Sept. 25th), thus bringing him nearer to our Earth by several millions of miles than he will be for 83 years to come, when his shortest distance at opposition will be slightly less even than this year, whereas in 1922 it will be greater by some 48 millions of miles.

Much fuss has been made and much ignorance displayed of late concerning the impending oppositions and perihelion of Jupiter and the other superior planets; and, even in this latter quarter of the century of progress and enlightenment, the wildest dreams of the dark ages of astrology have been revived. But as we are not Astrologers, but wish to be Astronomers, let us investigate the fact with the calm eye and sober mind of genuine science, taking as our guide and beacon the grand Newtonian principle. Thus shall we find first that the alleged facts are either exaggerated or altogether untrue, and secondly that were they accurately true, they could never produce those baneful influences and disastrous consequences with which some choose to threaten the world.

With regard to the superior planets passing altogether through their respective perihelia, suffice it to remark that Saturn's perihelion will take place only in September 1885, i. e., when Jupiter will have arrived almost at aphelion. That the opposition of some or all the superior planets will follow rather closely upon one another during these five years, (e. g. between November 1883 and March 1884), is a fact. But then, on account of the great law of inverse ratio of the squares of distances, their entire attractions or any other influence they may exert over the Earth or the Sun, (and much more the increase of these influences), are exceedingly small. As for their being at once in perihelion and in opposition, all together, this is not only untrue, but impossible.

LECTS. VII & VIII. CHROMATIC POLARISATION.
POLARISING MICROSCOPE.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(Delivered on Sept. 23, 27, 1880.)

Whenever a beam of plane-polarised light passes through a thin film of a bi-refracting substance we have seen that coloured phenomena are produced which are complementary for the two rectangular positions of the analyser. Analogous phenomena may be produced by other substances when their homogeneity has been destroyed. Hence the Lecturer exhibited the gorgeous colours of ordinary glass when curved, compressed, or unequally heated. This furnishes a most delicate test for the internal structure of bodies apparently homogeneous. A rod of glass when emitting a sound will thus show the state of its atoms near the nodes where successive strains at compressions recur periodically.

The foregoing experiments were performed with parallel rays. If the light is convergent the phenomena assume a different shape altogether, and it becomes possible to study the crystallographic structure of minerals by the various forms of the chromatic curves thus obtained. These require, in order to be seen in perfection, the use of monochromatic convergent light, but the Lecturer prepared to project them by means of a convergent light so as to be seen at once by the whole of the audience. He then proceeded to exhibit the characteristic coloured rings of uniaxial crystals, such as Iceland spar, mica, quartz, etc., then the curiously formed *lemniscates* around the two axes of biaxial specimens, such as Muscovite, Diopside, Borax, Topaz, Barytine, Sugar, Gypsum, the two last crystals offering some interesting peculiarities: the Sugar being cut normally to one of its axes exhibited a series of concentric rings crossed by two dark brushes, and the latter crystal, cut normally to its middle-line, having been heated the two axes were seen to come closer together in a marked degree. With this was concluded the study of plane polarisation.

TUESDAY, 28TH SEPTEMBER.

ARRANGEMENTS for taking a general census in February 1881 have been completed. The following officers are named for this duty:—for all India, Mr. C. A. Elliott is General Commissioner; the provincial officers are—for Madras, Mr. G. Stokes; Bombay, Mr. Baner; Bengal, Mr. Bourdillon; N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Mr. E. White; Panjab, Mr. Ibbetson; Central Provinces, Mr. Drysdale; Berar, Mr. E. J. Kitts; Assam, Mr. Driberg.

THE AMERICAN papers report that during the 102 hours immediately succeeding the conclusion of his fast Dr. Tanner gained 25 lbs. in weight, or 4ozs. per hour.

WE ARE glad to learn that Dr. Wenger has left a complete autobiography among his manuscripts, which will be published in due time.

THE RECENT murder by robbers of an American Missionary, Mr. Parsons, in Turkey, calls forth the statement that during the half century of American missionary enterprise in Turkey this is only the third case of a missionary being murdered, and the *Lucknow Witness* says it is just to the Turkish people to state that not one of the crimes proceeded from religious fanaticism.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS, a religious paper, has the following on the Theosophical Society:

The quarrel in the Theosophical ranks at Bombay has called out letters from Col. Olcott and Madame Blavatsky in which they disclose that very bitter words, accusations of lying, and flagrant violations of the rules of the society have taken place in the house of the managers, among some of the chief members. There have been some expulsions or desertions and things are a little calmer. Madame Blavatsky claims that the *Theosophist* has 900 paying subscribers and also asserts that she and the Colonel have spent out of their own private resources, since they left America, some Rs. 20,000 for the support of the Society. She also says that Col. Olcott has never derived any profit from the Bombay trading firm of which he is a member. As both she and the Colonel have been openly charged with lying by their own chief colleagues, or by one of them at least, Miss Bates, we are naturally left in a little doubt how much of her professions to believe. The real character of these two blatant revilers of Christ and Christianity will doubtless be gradually brought to light, and they who have hastily given them countenance will be driven in shame to disown the connection.

Odium Theologium!

THE WORLD has a characteristic article on the two ministerial chiefs, Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster. We give the following extracts. The writer thus portrays Lord Hartington:

Lord Hartington has never had the opportunity of showing his true calibre in so convincing a manner as during the last few weeks. He has been, indeed, the real, as well as the titular, Leader of the Opposition. But he has never before been Leader of the House of Commons. Even a politician so insouciant and cynical as Lord Hartington can scarcely fail to recognise an influence depressing, as well as inspiring, in the immediate and perpetual presence of Mr. Gladstone. The Prime Minister has withdrawn himself for a while from Westminster, and Lord Hartington has had his chance. It is no exaggeration to say that he has made for himself a position which is almost unique. A melodious and finished elocutionist he cannot be called. But the matter of his remarks, and, independently of his voice, their manner, are of the highest excellence. He has convinced the House of Commons, as a whole, that, while he has every consideration for it, he is not, in the slightest degree, afraid of it. He has done what few Whigs have ever done—he has won the confidence of the Radicals without estranging the Whigs themselves.

Of Mr. Forster the *World* says:

The rise of Lord Hartington is not more remarkable than the decline of Mr. Forster. When the present Chief Secretary accepted the Irish Office, all kinds of men united in saying all manner of good things of him. Mr. Forster was credited with the possession of every quality, natural or acquired, which could fit him for the office. He had administrative capacity, judgment, tact, firmness. He was at the same time full of the concentrated essence of the milk of human kindness. He was conciliatory by nature. He revelled in the abounding grace of moral earnestness. To make any insinuation against Mr. Forster was like composing a satire upon the cardinal virtues. If it was hinted that Mr. Forster was a Yorkshireman, and that the typical Yorkshireman had about him something of the astuteness of the "jockey," we were indignantly reminded that Mr. Forster came of an irreproachable Quaker stock and had himself been in youth an exemplary member of the Society of Friends. Who would suspect, it was asked, John Browdie of guile? and there was much in Mr. Forster to recall the image of John Browdie. No politician who was not as transparently clear as the running brook would ever present such a rough-and-tumble exterior. Was it conceivable that any one would rejoice in such shaggy looks, such a ruggedness of manner, such a spasmodic jerkiness of rhetoric and not be the incarnation of honesty and simple city? Mr. Forster had won for himself an immortal name by his management of the Education Act when it was passing through Parliament ten years ago. Therefore, it was urged, he would succeed equally well in the administration of Ireland or in any other duties of statesmanship which he might assume. Now it seems to us that this inference was unwarranted.

A great deal more than political dexterity was wanted at the Irish Office; and what surprised many of Mr. Forster's friends was that he should have accepted such a position. A clever man like Mr. Forster ought to have taken his own measurement more correctly. Again, the position is notoriously one of the most thankless and difficult a Minister can fulfill. Why should Mr. Forster thus deliberately elect to make hazard of such political fame as he had won?

Mr. Forster has, relatively or absolutely, failed at the Irish Office, for the reasons which insured his success with the Education Act of 1870. The theory and practice of compromise have taken possession of him, and dominate his whole being. Difficulties of every sort suggest themselves to him not as things to be boldly grappled with, but as little matters which must be managed. If opponents rise, he thinks it less politic to meet them front to front than to attempt to see whether they cannot be squared. This policy of parliamentary manoeuvre may do well enough at certain times and under certain conditions. But there are limits to its expediency. One may dodge an enemy at a distance; one can scarcely hope to do so when he is already thundering at the gates. This is the great mistake which Mr. Forster has committed throughout the whole of this Irish business. He has shirked and trimmed and hesitated; he has been apologetic where he should have been self-assertive; plausible where he should have been ruggedly candid; subtle and ambiguous where he should have been firm as the Marpesian rock, and clear as the open day.

If Ireland is the difficulty of England, she is the special difficulty of the present cabinet.

THE WILL and codicil of Sir Cecil Beadon, K.C.S.I., formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who died on the 18th July, were proved, in London, on the 13th August, by Dame Agnes Beadon, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely, and he appoints his son, Henry Sneyd Beadon, guardian of his infant children.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.

THE SAMACHAR of Bombay hears that the young Maharaja of Udoypore who paid a visit to Jeypore a few months ago, was so favourably impressed by reforms in the general administration of the State, that on his return to his own territory he forthwith appointed a council of intelligent men to manage the affairs of the State, reserving the right to himself of presiding over the council.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Tehri Garhwal State, under date the 21st instant:

There has been continuous heavy rain here from the 15th of September to the 18th instant, and the Bhagirathi and Balangana rivers are flooded. Their waters rose to a height of 30 feet. The one carried off the iron bridge which existed for a quarter of a century and the other the flour mill by their awful current. Tehri was never visited with such flood more than half a century. Dak communication has been cut off for 4 days. But now by authority a rope has been

crossed over the Bhagiratty by which communication has been kept up. Export from Dera Doon and Mussooree by mules and horses has been stopped. The articles of food are now selling here at a high price.

His Highness the Raja of Garhwal has contributed Rs 500 to the support of the Delhi College. His Highness will again erect the bridge over the Bhagiratty. It will take six months for erection.

It is stated that the Governor of Pondicherry is likely to be recalled shortly, as the minister of Marine did not at all approve his conduct when he wished to remove from the Pondicherry Court and send to Karikal, a native translator, whose opinion did not please Mr. Ponnutamby, the Pondicherry "black Governor." The Chief Justice M. des Grois, refused to sanction such a proceeding, and applied at once to be allowed to return to France to render an account of his refusal in that case. The Deputy for French India will not be re-elected also for supporting his protegee Ponnutamby. Such a demonstration cannot but have a good effect on the administration of French India.

SPECULATION is afloat as to who will succeed Mr. Adam as the Whip of the Liberal Party. According to the London Correspondent of the *Times of India* many outsiders' names have been mentioned, and among the rest Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Baxter. Mr. Trevelyan is given to "jumping over the traces" and shows a restiveness under the whip, which makes it inconvenient to harness him in the Ministerial team; Mr. Stansfeld has held a higher position and cannot step down, though the post would be one quite equal to his merits; and Mr. Baxter would be a very "round" man for this "square" hole.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS state that 5,000 anti-English pamphlets were printed in New York "in the Hindi language for circulation amongst the native races of Hindoostan." The ten pages of the pamphlet are said to be full of one idea, viz., that the Hindus ought to be ashamed of themselves when they see the Afghan soldiers rebelling against their leaders who have submitted to England. "An urgent appeal is made to the Hindu regiments to imitate the conduct of Nana Sahib's sepoys, and they are told they could easily annihilate their British masters, as the latter would receive no aid from England, which has all that she can attend to in regard to Irish affairs." The origin of these seditious pamphlets is said to be amongst the ranks of Fenian Irish Americans. Has any body in this country seen this pamphlet?

THE PIONEER raises its warning voice against the filling up of the ranks of the Civil Service with candidates from England apparently without regard to the appointment of Natives to it in this country. There will be a block in promotion a few years hence, and the tax-payers will then be called upon to pay compensation to aggrieved civilians!

THE SAME JOURNAL states that the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, has issued a circular exhorting Commissioners not to allow the candidates for the Native Civil Service to grow too numerous; "so that there may not be any more 'certified as qualified than are likely, in a moderate time, to get appointments.'" Which is the Native Civil Service?

THURSDAY, 30TH SEPTEMBER.

THE NEW YORK TIMES devotes a leader to taking American girls very seriously to task for their *penchant* for foreigners. We are told that "the specimens of nobility who consent to be husbands of American girls are not, as a class, those that confer credit on their rank. They are very apt to be men of bad habits, broken fortunes, selfish instincts, willing to accept the fair Republicans in consideration of their handsome dowries. They feel that what their brides want is title, and, having given that, they frequently give them nothing else. Love, esteem, loyalty, chivalry, courting, are not included—these do not form part of the agreement." The American journal is no more complimentary to its own women than to the men who marry them, since it assumes that an American woman cannot be loved save for her gold, and that she is utterly indifferent to any thing save rank. This is progress and civilization.

A RIVAL of Roma Bai has turned up in Bombay. The *Indian Spectator* describes her in the following terms:

Another learned Hindani for you! As learned as a book, as pious, as comely and as modest as a Hindu lady could be. She is a native of Cawnpore, but seems to have spent the greater part of her life of about thirty summers in Northern India. From her accents you can perceive she has lived sometime in the South too. She is a mistress of several languages which she speaks as sweetly as a *Maina*. She also seems to be a mistress of herself—a perfect rights-of-women

woman, in fact. She is on a religio-literary pilgrimage: but glares at the impertinent curiosity of Aryan snobs. She is decidedly a lady. Her looks are well-favoured and by no means killingly learned. She is a strict Hindu and has lived for years on milk diet. She promises to outlive the Theosophic creed. This avatar of Saraswati holds her levee day and night at the Madhav Bag Dheramsala.

WE CONGRATULATE the Maharaja of Travancore on the election of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramiengar as his Dewan. A succession of brilliant men has within our memory filled the office of Dewan in Travancore.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has an evenly balanced paragraph on the fresh attack of the *Indian Antiquary* on Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. We give it below:

The *Indian Antiquary* has been indulging in a fresh display of its personal animus against Dr. Rajendralala Mitra which has done so much of late, to cloud the reputation of that magazine. The present exhibition of unfairness, on part of the *Antiquary* is exposed by our local contemporary the *Indu Prakash* which very properly speaks of it as "a flagrant instance of literary injustice." In the September Number of that magazine are published two letters from Prof. Weber; the second being a rejoinder to one from Dr. Rajendralala which appeared in the *Academy* of February last. The latter which is an exceedingly interesting one of the kind, deals with the question of Krishna's relations with Devaki and Yasoda. Professor Weber had been trying hard to support his notion that the Hindu myth, traditions, or fables relating to Krishna are comparatively modern, and have all been derived from the Christian story of the birth of Christ. Dr. Rajendralala points out that Prof. Weber makes the extraordinary mistake of substituting Devaki the real mother of Krishna for Yasoda his foster mother which as is well known makes all the difference to the Professor's argument—in fact rendering it worthless. But we need not summarise the discussion here, seeing that Dr. Rajendralala's letter to the *Academy* is reproduced by the *Indu Prakash* this week in full. All we are concerned with here, is to take note of the grossly unfair, but very weak device of the *Antiquary* in—so far as its readers are concerned—burking the letter of Dr. Rajendralala's which may be said to comprise the pith and pivot of the controversy so rashly raised and on such insufficient grounds, by Prof. Weber.

THE PROTEST of the Advocate General of Bombay against the usurpation of legislative authority by the Executive Government to make rules supplemental to legislation has naturally called forth vehement remonstrances from the members of the Bombay Executive Government. The Hon. Mr. Ashburner protested "that the Honorable Member's objections to entrust Government with the power of making rules and regulations for working the details of the Act would deprive H. E. the Governor in Council of a very important prerogative." His colleague was not less determined in defence of the precious prerogative, but more incisive in his criticism—"The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft said the proposal would completely revolutionise the position of the Legislative Council and of Government, and he had a very strong idea that if carried it would be illegal." It is the "prerogative" of the Executive Government to supplement the Legislative Council. What next and next? We believe the Privy Council once declared that the power claimed by the Executive Government to "make rules" having the effect of law was *ultra vires*.

WE CONGRATULATE Bombay on the appointment of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali to its shrievalty. In Calcutta no native has been appointed to this office after Raja Degumber Mitter and Mr. Rustomji Manikji.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW has the following notice of the last annual report of the British Indian Association:

The Report of the Twenty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the British Indian Association, in which is given a summary of operations for the past year, is evidence of the zeal and activity and practical good-sense of the body. The petition to Parliament in connection with the defrayal of the cost of the Afghan War is based mainly on the injustice involved in making the cost chargeable to the Indian exchequer in direct contravention of law and equity. The war is emphatically one for imperial purposes from which India has little good to derive directly. The petitioners again expose the unrighteousness of misapplying the Famine Insurance Fund raised from a poverty-stricken people and under a solemn pledge. The petition further refers to ministerial statements to the effect that the Afghan war was mainly for the establishment of England's prestige in Central Asia and to the voting on Mr. Fawcett's famous amendment on the Bill for a grant of £2,000,000 as a loan to India.

Under the head "Cotton Duties" is given a true history of the deputation to the Viceroy and snub direct delivered by that excellent ruler to some of the most influential and representative citizens of Calcutta. The Committee record in emphatic terms a sense of the disgust, annoyance at the petty rebuke and the wantonness of spirit with which it was delivered.

The Association's letter to Sir Arthur Hobhouse wishing him success in the parliamentary contest, has also been put on record. But the prayer of the patriotic Association unfortunately miscarried in that instance.

Much important matter for reflection may also be found under other head such as Legislation, Rent Bill, Petty Savings Fund, Village Drainage, Durga Puja Holidays, Votes of thanks to English statesmen, Accident to the Viceroy under the comprehensive head "Miscellaneous." These topics are more or less of local interest.

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FRIDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Ashley Eden is again ill. His Honor had a slight attack of fever, but it affords us great pleasure to learn that he is now all right.

THE CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT, Full Bench has passed a very important decision as to the liability of Railway Companies in respect of carriage of goods in a suit against the East Indian Railway. The opinion of the Court is thus expressed in the judgment of the second judge, Babu Kunjoolal Banerjee:

The real contract is to convey goods from the despatching station not only to the terminal station, but also into vehicles supplied by consignees, and if before this was done, the goods are lost, the defendant Company must be held liable in the same way as if goods were lost at an intermediate station, before they reached their destination; and this is what has happened in this case. The bag of seeds was lost before it was placed on a cart; the defendant Company are therefore clearly liable for this loss. The whole misapprehension on the part of the defendant Company seems to me to have arisen from the circumstance of their not fully understanding the exact nature of their contract, resulting from the course of business followed by them, to which, during the course of the arguments, I draw the learned counsel's attention who I am bound to say, gave a sort of go-by to my question, whereas that was the real point in the whole case. The Hon'ble Chief Justice has clearly held that the responsibility of the Company ceases as soon as the goods are placed at the disposal of the consignee, and the stage at which this takes place is clearly when the goods are placed on conveyances provided by consignee, although there is a further interference at the gate by the gatekeepers; that however, is for a different purpose.

THE TIMES OF INDIA is authorized to state that His Excellency the Governor and Lady Fergusson did not "visit Ganpati" at all, as stated by the *Provokur*. They merely attended a social entertainment at Mr. Balwantrao Venayek Shastri's house, and did not even see Ganpati or witness any ceremonies peculiar to that god. But supposing that they did steal some glimpses of the idol, what harm was there? In Calcutta Governors, Members of Council, Commander-in-Chief, High Court Judges, even Bishops, have never considered it a violence to their consciences to visit idols in Native houses. Did they suffer any contamination by such visits? Were they the less Christians because they "interviewed" Hindu idols?

IT IS STATED that the Financial Department has recently submitted to the Government of India a scheme, which it urges should be adopted at once, whereby Government shall make it compulsory for all uncovenanted officers in the public service to deposit a certain percentage of their salaries in the Government Savings Banks. Before according its sanction to the proposed measure, the Government of India, it is added, has called upon all local Governments and administrations for an expression of opinion on the subject.

THE INDIAN HERALD says that some of our contemporaries express surprise at the late Maharaja of Jeypore's nomination of Thakur Kayam Singh as his successor, under the impression, no doubt, that the nominee was no relation of the late Prince. The Maharaja elect of Jeypore was a relative of the late ruler of that state, and what is more, he is about the only relative who has had an English training. He is the only relative too who gave promise of making a worthy successor to the enlightened and generous prince, who has done so much to make Jeypore what it is, the leading native city in India. The nomination was made to the Officiating Political Agent himself, and was written down in the Maharaja's presence by that officer, the Hindu members of the Council present attesting the document.

THE ENGLISHMAN says that should Thakur Kayam Singh be recognized as Maharaja of Jeypore, the Indian Exchequer is likely to receive a windfall which will come in very opportunely. It is stated that in Lord Northbrook's time it was decided that, when the succession in Native States passed from the direct to a collateral line, a year's revenue should be paid in future by way of Nuzzerana to the Paramount Power, as was the practice under the Moguls and the Peishwas. This order was never promulgated, but it nevertheless exists.

SATURDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

A COMMITTEE has been formed at Naini Tal with the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces as President, and the Chief Justice and Sir H. Ramsay as Vice-Presidents, to collect subscriptions for the relief of the widows and orphans of those killed in the late catastrophe. At the first public meeting, held on the 27th, with Sir George Couper as President, upwards of Rs. 7,000 were subscribed.

FOUR MAHOMEDANS were this week convicted by Mr. Gupta for having sold fire-arms, and for keeping ammunition in contravention of the

Arms Act. The purchasers of the guns were detectives who came from Sylhet, with the express purpose of inducing unwary vendors to break the law, and then to have them punished. We are surprised that this sort of proceedings is countenanced by responsible authorities.

MR. JUSTICE MARRIOT is said to have made the following remarks on the conduct of a Bombay Presidency Magistrate: "It had been the object of the prosecution to get the Magistrate's son engaged, in order that he might use his influence with his father, and his lordship marvelled how such a thing could be done under the shadow of the Magistrate's Court. He did not mean, of course, to impute any wrong motive to Mr. Nana Marojee, the Magistrate in question, but the case shows, as his lordship says, how wrong it is that a son should practise before his father." The *Anglo-Indian* makes the following pertinent remarks on the above: "Opinions seem to differ considerably on this point, for in the High Court in Calcutta, Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir Louis Stuart Jackson had sons, who, as Barristers, daily practised before them. It is noticeable however that briefs came to them in unusual numbers, considering they were mere striplings without much experience at the Bar." But the practice is nevertheless reprehensible.

It is reported from Hurdwar that very large numbers of cattle and men have been washed away by recent floods. It is also said that the damage done to the canal is about three lakhs of rupees.

WE HEAR that the Ramgunga came down with a sudden flush on the 20th ultimo, causing much damage to the villages in the Bareilly and adjacent districts and breaching in the Oudh Rohilkund Railway. The road between Bareilly and Nynce Tal also has suffered, the bridge over the Kitcha having given way. Much of the railway line between Chandausi and Moradabad is said to be under water. The telegraph wire to Nynce Tal is still interrupted beyond Bareilly.

DR. TANNER's fast was not an unprofitable business after all. According to New York papers Dr. Tanner has realised by his fast no less than £27, 513, of which sum 78,950 dollars were realised in the shape of payments for admission to the spectacle.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign countries and of the coasting Trade of the several Presidencies and Provinces in the year ending 30th March 1880 Vol. II. Foreign Trade. 2. Report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for 1879-80. 3. Annual Report on the Administration Report of the Registration Department of Assam for 1879-80. 4. Meteorological Records for July and August, 1880. 5. Secrets of Success at Business. By P. M. L. J., second edition. 6. The Oriental Miscellany for October 1880. 7. List of Articles sent to the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880 by the Sub-Committee for Bengal.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Government the official correspondence connected with Dr Smith's case, which we propose to notice hereafter.

MR. BEVERLEY, who is about to vacate the chair of the Calcutta Municipality, invited the Municipal Commissioners and other friends to an Evening Party last Thursday night. The gathering was pleasant and the host was affable to his guests.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London September 27.—Viscount Mountmorres has been shot dead whilst driving in his carriage at Clonbur, County Galway. Meetings of the Irish Land League have been held at Kilrush and New Ross. Mr. Parnell spoke at both, and said the only solution of the land question in Ireland was its ownership being transferred to the tenants. He urged them to organize throughout the country for this purpose.

29th.—Generals Sir Frederick Roberts and Sir Donald Stewart have been gazetted Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Constantinople September 26.—Riza Pasha has declared to the Captain of the *Alexandra*, English Ironclad, who was the bearer of the refusal to withdraw the fleet and of an ultimatum that resistance would be made to an attempt to occupy Dulcigno. The sailing of the fleet to that port has been postponed to Wednesday.

28th.—The Admirals of the allied fleet have referred to their respective Governments the demand of Montenegro for military aid, but this will, it is believed, jeopardise the naval demonstration. It is stated that England and Russia are disposed to comply, but the other Powers are doubtful. Riza Pasha is refused (*sic*).

27th.—Riza Pasha has notified to Prince Nicholas of Montenegro that an advance on Soutari will be treated as a *casus belli*. The naval demonstration has been postponed in compliance with the request of the Prince, who is unprepared to take action alone. He asks for the active aid of the Great Powers besides a naval demonstration. France is disposed to share in any hostile action to enforce the cession of territory.

London October 1.—The report that Dulcigno had been burnt, is unfounded. A Cabinet Council was held yesterday,

After its rising, Lord Granville conferred with the foreign Ambassadors. Hopes are entertained of a peaceful solution of the Montenegrin demands. The Porte is more conciliatory and endeavours are being made to induce the Albanians to forego their resistance. The fleet, for a safer anchorage removes to Cattaro on Monday.

Constantinople October 1.—The Porte has asked for the suspension of further action on the part of the Great Powers until the 4th instant when it promises a peaceful solution of the present difficulty.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XI.

WE have already discussed the rights which the Permanent Settlement Regulations and subsequent laws conferred upon both landholders and ryots. In the second decade of this century a strong current set in in favour of ryot rights, which flowed on till the third decade when Mr. J. H. Harrington actually proposed a Regulation, the object of which was "to secure consistent decisions as to the rights of the ryots." It was entitled a Regulation for "maintaining the ryots of *khoochkast*, *chupperbund* and other resident ryots, who by prescriptive usage are entitled, on certain conditions, to the permanent occupancy of the lands cultivated by them, within the limits of the village in which they reside." This Regulation was not passed into law; it was simply an intellectual exercise on the part of its learned author, but it was circulated among high officers for opinion, and was dropped because it was generally condemned. Nevertheless it may be interesting to the reader to know what was the scope and meaning of the proposed law. It was intended as a declaratory law. Section II. of this Regulation was as follows:

It is hereby explained and declared, that in recognising the hereditary and transferable right of zemindars, independent talookdars, and other actual proprietors of malgoozaree lands, in their respective zemindaries, talooks, or other estates as specified in the Regulations of 1793, for the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in the Regulations of 1795 for the province of Benares, it was not intended to abrogate or abridge in any degree the prescriptive rights and privileges of dependent talookdars, village zemindars, hereditary and permanent ryots, or any other description of under-tenants, or cultivators of the soil of whatever denomination; on the contrary, it was always the intention of Government, and it is now expressly enacted for the guidance of the courts of judicature and other public authorities, that dependent talookdars and other under-tenants possessing an hereditary and transferable property in the tenures held by them respectively, as well as *khoochkast*, *chupperbund*, and other resident ryots who cultivate lands within the limits of the village in which they reside, and are entitled by prescription to a permanent heritable right of occupancy, subject to the payment of a specific rate, or a rent ascertainable by the rates of the *pergunnah* or other known rules of adjustment, shall be maintained and secured in the possession and enjoyment of their respective tenures, with all rights and privileges pertaining thereto, in the fullest extent to which they may be entitled, whether by written deeds and engagements or by the established usage of the country, or by the provisions of the laws and regulations in force. In all such cases the sudder malgoozar, whether a zemindar, independent talookdar, or other description of superior land-holder, paying Revenue to Government, must be considered to possess only a restricted property and interest with respect to the lands occupied by permanent under-tenants, such as those above mentioned, and his rights and privileges in such cases must be determined with due regard to the nature and conditions of the subordinate tenures included within the limits of his zemindary or other estate.

We do not allow that this section correctly represented the then existing law on the subject, but admitting for argument's sake the extreme view which Mr. Harrington took we observe that he made a broad distinction between *khoochkast* or resident ryots "entitled by prescription to a permanent heritable right of occupancy" and ryots of yesterday without any such right. The occupancy ryot of twelve years had then no existence, far less the occupancy ryot of three years' standing, and yet the majority of the Rent Commission contend that in creating the ryot rights recognized in the Bill proposed by them, they are simply restoring the old Regulations. It will be also observed that the *khoochkast* or resident ryots of the old Regulations had no transferable right. The next important provision in Mr. Harrington's declaratory Regulation was as follows:

The intention of the existing rules relative to the process to be followed by zemindars and other sudder malgoozars desir-

ous of enhancing the rents of their under-tenants, was as follows: viz. that any such sudder malgoozar if legally entitled to enhance the rent of an under-tenant, might secure his right to do so on account of the ensuing fusly or current Bengal year, by serving on him a written notice, as prescribed in sections 9 and 10, Regulation V 1812, previous to the time of cultivation; and that after such notice, the sudder malgoozar might distrain for any enhanced rent which he might be entitled to demand. But it was not intended that the prescribed notification should, of itself confer any title to enhance the existing rent, or to enforce a demand of enhanced rent, when not specifically engaged for, or otherwise justly demandable.

2nd. It is now further enacted, that in cases in which a zemindar or other sudder malgoozar, or any person in his behalf, or in behalf of any intermediate landholder or farmer of land, shall proceed by distraint against a ryot or other under-tenant, for a higher rent than was payable by him for the same land in the preceding year, and such higher rent may not have been specifically engaged for by the under-tenant, and the justness of the demand for it may be denied by him, the said under-tenant shall, on paying the amount of rent demandable from him at the rate of the preceding year, be entitled to have the property released from distraint, and the zemindar or other malgoozar shall not be entitled to recover the enhanced rent demanded by him, without proof of his title thereto, by a regular or summary suit to be instituted by him in the proper local courts. Provided, however, that if on investigation the amount claimed be found justly demandable, and the written notice prescribed in section 9 Regulation V 1812, shall have been duly served at the season of cultivation, judgment shall be given in favor of the plaintiff for the amount due with full costs of suit, and interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date on which the rent in arrear was payable: provided also, that if it be proved in such cases, either that the claim of the zemindar or other malgoozar to enhance the rent was unfounded, or that he proceeded to enforce his title to such enhancement without due notice being given at or before the cultivation, his suit shall be dismissed with full costs, and with damages for any excess levied, as provided for by section 10 Regulation V. 1812.

3rd. The rules contained in the preceding clauses of this section, which respect the zemindars and other sudder malgoozars, shall be held equally applicable to *mofussil talookdars*, *putnee talookdars*, *ijardars*, *kutkinadars*, and other middlemen, in their transactions with the cultivators of the soil or other under-tenants of land, 1st. The fifth clause of section 18, regulation VIII 1879 (which was first enacted for the province of Bengal and the district of Midnapore, but has been extended to all the provinces under the Presidency by section 22, Regulation VII 1822) contains the following provisions respecting *khoochkast* ryots or other resident cultivators of the soil: "For any arrears which may be alleged to be due from those classes of persons the party claiming them may proceed at any time during the year by distraint or by process of arrest and summary suit under the existing rules. Proprietors, talookdars, or farmers, however, to whom an arrear of rent may be due at the end of the year from any *khoochkast* ryot or other resident cultivator of the soil, are at liberty to institute a summary suit to establish the existence of such an arrear, taking out process of arrest in the usual form. If the defendant shall not attend or cannot be arrested, the forms of process and proceeding prescribed in the third clause of this section, shall be considered to be applicable to the case, and any summary judgment previously obtained on account of rent of the year just closed, shall be received as evidence of such arrear, upon the plaintiff's showing that the judgment in question has remained unexecuted. If an arrear shall be adjudged by the court to be due, and the amount shall not be immediately paid into Court, the plaintiff shall be authorised by the court to make such new arrangement as he may judge proper for the future management of the lands in question."

2nd. The summary judgment referred to in the above clause is of course, as in the other cases of a summary decision, subsidiary to a regular suit in the civil court. It is further hereby provided, in modification of the latter part of the clause above cited, that whenever an arrear of rent may be adjudged in a summary investigation against a *khoochkast*, *chupperbund* or other resident cultivator entitled to a permanent right of occupancy, whilst he performs the condition of his tenure, he shall be allowed one month from the date on which the summary judgment may be passed, either to satisfy the same, or if dissatisfied with the summary award, to institute a regular suit in the civil court for a further trial of the merits of the case; and in the event of his instituting a regular suit within the time limited, and of his giving security to make good the amount that may be ultimately adjudged against him, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per mensem, he shall not be ejected from his tenure whilst such regular suit is depending. Provided further, that if the ryot against whom the summary judgment may have been passed in any such instance, shall not be able to give the requisite security, and shall consequently be ejected from the possession of his tenure by the landholder to whom his rent is payable, or any person in his behalf, and he shall, by the institution of a regular suit within six months after such ejection, obtain a reversal of the summary decision, and establish to the satisfaction of the court that he was not at the time of ejection, justly liable to a forfeiture of his tenure, he shall be entitled to a judgment for immediate restoration thereto, together with full costs and damages.

It will be seen from the above that besides distraint and personal arrest eviction followed default after decree of court. This occurred as a matter of course. No special order of court was deemed necessary, and no objection was taken to this power of the landlord by the stoutest champion of ryot rights in former days. There were of course provisions against the abuse of the power of ejection, but the power existed, and its equitableness was not questioned.

As regards the adjustment and enhancement of rent the following provisions were proposed:

1st. In all suits, regular and summary, wherein the court of judicature, collectors, or other public officers may be authorised to adjust and determine the rents payable by ryots or other under-tenants of land as well as in all other

cases whatever in which the officers of Government may be empowered by the Regulation in force, or by the special orders of the Governor-General in Council, to adjust the rents payable by the cultivators and under-tenants of land, especially by such as possess a permanent right of occupancy in their respective tenures, subject to a fixed rent, or a rent determinable by the rate of the *pergunnah*, or other known rule of adjustment, they shall be guided by the principles declared in this Regulation, as far as may be applicable to the case.

2nd. Provided that in all cases wherein voluntary and lawfully written engagements may have been entered into between the parties or their representatives, such engagement shall be maintained and enforced, with the exception of any prohibited items of *abwab*, *muthote*, or other denomination declared null and void by section 3, Regulation V. 1812, or by any other Regulation in force.

3rd. Provided also, that no *istumrardar* or tenant at a fixed rent, who, having held his tenure at a fixed rent for a period of more than twelve years, was exempted from any increase of assessment by the rules of the permanent settlement of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, shall be liable to an enhanced rent for lands included in the same time, whether the rent paid by him be more or less than the ordinary rate of rent for similar lands in the same village, *pergunnah*, or other local division, and whether the *zemindary talook*, or other estate comprising such *istumrardar* under-tenure shall have been disposed of by public sale for arrears of Revenue or not. Moreover, *istumrardar* jotes, or tenures at a fixed rent of whatever denomination, which may have been actually held at a fixed and invariable rent for a period of more than twelve years subsequent to the permanent settlement, in any of the provinces to which this Regulation is applicable, shall not be liable to any enhancement of the fixed rent so paid, without proof that the tenure was obtained from a person not competent to grant the same, or that the rent was fixed without due consideration, such as the cultivation of waste land, or for other good and sufficient reason much below the ordinary rate of rent for land of a similar description in the same village or *pergunnah*.

4th. When an under-tenant may not be entitled to hold his tenure at a fixed rent under the preceding clause, but may possess a permanent right of occupancy at the established rate of the *pergunnah* or other local division for similar tenures or lands of a similar description, and such *pergunnah* or established rate may be ascertainable and found to have been actually used as a standard of assessment in past years, the rent of the under tenant shall be adjusted accordingly in pursuance of the rule prescribed in the section 6, Regulation V. 1812, subject, however to the following modifications.

1. If the tenure be hereditary (as the tenures of *Khoodkast* and *Chupperbund* ryots antecedent to the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue are understood to have been), and was derived by the present occupant from a person or person who had possession of it at the commencement of the permanent settlement; and it shall appear that the *pergunnah* or other local rates of rent applicable to such tenure, have been considerably enhanced during the period of the settlement referred to, in opposition to the principles declared in the preamble to this Regulation, it shall be competent to the court, Collector, or other public officer authorised to determine the rent justly demandable from the tenant in such cases to revise the *pergunnah* or other local rates of assessment and to reduce the same with respect to the hereditary tenures above-mentioned, so far as may appear equitable, and consistent with the provisions of this Regulation.

2. It shall likewise be competent to the Court, Collector or other authorised public officer, to exercise a similar discretion in the applying the *pergunnah* or other local rates of assessment to the tenures of *khoodkast* *chupperbund* ryots or other permanent under-tenants of land, when tenants may have been obtained since the formation of the permanent settlements of the Land Revenue, if it be found on enquiry that such *pergunnah* or other rates have been much enhanced since the tenure was granted, without good and sufficient reason for such enhancement, and without any special agreement or condition in the *pottah* or other title deed of the tenure which may appear to justify such increase of rent.

When no established *pergunnah* or other local rate may be ascertainable or found to have been actually used as a standard of an assessment in past years, the rule prescribed in section 7 of Regulation V. 1812 shall be held applicable, with the following modification. In applying that rule to hereditary tenures, which may have been derived by the present occupants from persons who possessed the same at the commencement of the permanent settlement of the Land Revenue, due regard shall be paid to the principles declared in the preamble to this Regulation; and with respect to all tenures of a permanent nature which have been granted since the formation of the permanent settlement, if strict application of the rule contained in the section above mentioned would produce a considerable enhancement of the rent which was payable when the tenure was granted, without good and sufficient reason, and without any specific agreement to warrant the same, it shall be competent to the court, collector, or authorized public officer to adjust an equitable rent according to the ascertained or computed produce of the land and so as in all cases to leave to the tenant a fair and reasonable profit, after providing for the wages of labour and every other expense of cultivation, with due attention to the usual contingencies of season and other casualties, and to any charges beyond the rent payable to the landlord, which, according to established usage, may be justly demandable from the tenant, and may be perfectly consistent with the laws and Regulations in force.

At the time this Regulation had been drafted the *pergunna nirikh* had already become a thing of the past. Accordingly Mr. Harrington proposed a fair and equitable rate of rent in the absence of the established *pergunna* rate. This was to be fixed according to the ascertained or estimated produce of the land, after deducting all outgoings for cultivation and seasonal disadvantages. Practically it was to be a reasonable rate of rent at the discretion of the *zemindar*, modified in case of dispute by decree of court. The court's discretion was limited by the con-

ditions on which the determination of rent was to be regulated.

Such was the law proposed by Mr. Harrington in 1827 for the protection of the rights of ryots. It was by no means a measure of confiscation. And yet the Government of the day would not seal it with its sanction. The Judges of the Sudder Court most strongly condemned it. But in imitation of Mr. Harrington the Rent Commission have proposed a measure, which is most revolutionary in its scope and tendency, aye, little short of spoliation. It remains to be seen what action the Government of the present day will take in this important matter.

THE LICENSE TAX IN THE N. W. P.

THE Allahabad Board of Revenue have made a very remarkable report on the working of the License Tax in the North-Western Provinces. It has seldom been our lot to come across such a singularly bold and fearlessly frank official document. This paper should be carefully studied by Lord Hartington, who, in his place in the House of Commons, apologized for the License Tax the other day, and declared that the impost had been deprived of its oppressive character by the taxable minimum having been raised to Rs. 500. The practical working of the fiscal scheme, which Sir John Strachey with his mischievous politico-economical pedantry and *doctrinaire* folly, inflicted on the country at the beginning of 1878, could not have been more effectually exposed than it has been done by Mr. Allan Hume, the Junior Member of the North-Western Provinces Board of Revenue. We wish we could publish *in extenso* the section, which deals with the practical working of the tax, for it vindicates completely the objections which have been advanced against the impost. But the limited space at our disposal prevents our doing so. We must, therefore content ourselves with briefly analyzing the section in question, and quoting a few select passages therefrom.

The Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue aptly describes Sir John Strachey's License Tax as a "tax upon ostensible means susceptible of modification by appeal to actual income." He thinks that though the tax is still unpopular, and the people abuse the Government for levying it, and denounce it as a piece of oppression, and regard it as a kind of taxation that no good Government would resort to, they no longer speak of it "with that virulence of animosity, that rage of impotent despair which in some districts and amongst certain classes, characterised the reception of the income-tax in earlier days." Well, if we do not hear such bitter complaints against the license-tax as were urged against the income-tax there are very good reasons for it. The rich and powerful classes who can make themselves heard—the landholder, the *funholder*, the public servant and the professional man—are now all exempt. If Sir John Strachey's fiscal scheme had been extended to the official and professional classes we would have seen how would these influential classes have received the license tax. As the Board of Revenue point out, "the classes that it is dangerous to press are as a body exempt. The great majority, who pay the tax are sober traders; not people ready to fight and more and less impressed with belief that a change in the ruling power might probably advance their interests, but men whose fortunes are wholly bound up in the stability of our rule." The deep and wide-spread discontent, which has been created by the imposition, and still more by the practical working of the license tax, does not find public expression, simply because the classes whom the tax touches are dumb. If they had had a voice they would not certainly have maintained their silence. But because they cannot speak, it must not be supposed that the greatest discontent does not prevail among them. The Junior Member of the Board of Revenue records his opinion that "the very small number of persons—say roughly 50,000 out of a population of 42,000,000—that will now be affected by the tax and the comparatively unimportant position of the ninety-nine hundredths of this small number renders any discontent, that may continue to exist among the assesses, utterly unworthy

of attention from a political point of view." This may be true; but all governments which are guided by genuine statesmanship recognise the importance of removing the *pabulum* of discontent, and of taking away the diet on which it feeds.

But although the Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue thinks that the continuance of the license tax as now modified does not involve any political danger, he draws the attention of Government to four seriously objectionable features in its working. These features are thus described: "The first, the enormous labour (and consequently cost) involved in any thing that could be even supposed to be a satisfactory assessment. The second, the grievous interference with performance of other more important duties than the praise-worthy devotion of our already fully occupied officers to license-tax work necessarily entailed. The third, the extreme uncertainty that prevailed, after every possible exertion had been made as to whether anything like real justice had been done. The fourth, the wide opening for corruption and general demoralization that the assessments of the lower classes afforded to subordinate officials, and especially to that numerous and most important class the village accountants." The Junior Member of the Board of Revenue satisfactorily establishes the position taken up by him. As regards the first objection, he points out that the real cost of realising 16 lakhs from the license tax in the North-Western Provinces in 1879 was three lakhs. This calculation is based upon undeniable facts and figures. Nor is the enormous cost of collection the only consideration involved in the case. The work connected with the license tax seriously interferes with the performance of other important duties by the revenue staff. The Report before us says:—"Of course, too, officers can only do a certain amount of work, and the extraordinary exertions made as a rule throughout these provinces to secure some approach to a really fair assessment compelled district officers to scamp their work in other branches. The testing of *patwari*'s papers for instance, on the correctness of which so materially hinges the well-being of the agriculturists, the mass of our population, could only be carried on to a comparatively limited extent. Excise, which yields a larger (and might probably yield much larger revenue, and on the proper administration of which hinge greater things than even revenue, was, the Junior Member cannot but fear, more or less neglected. Generally it may be confidently asserted that there was not one single branch of revenue work that did not suffer more or less in consequence of the excessive labour entailed by the license-tax operations." But in spite of excessive labour and extraordinary exertions on the part of the superior revenue officers to secure anything like some approach to a really fair assessment, their efforts were not successful—a fact than which nothing could be more damaging to the policy of the license tax. The Junior Member, after seeing a good many officers, and reading carefully all the district and divisional reports, is compelled to confess that he has been unable to acquire any certainty that the assessments, effected at such heavy cost and such excessive labour, "were really just and fair, and did not involve a vast amount of hardship to individuals." He rightly holds "that the assessment is practically a guess as to income based upon an estimate of ostensible means." To establish this, the Junior Member brings forward an overwhelming mass of evidence. One officer writes:—"In the matter of ascertainment of any person's income the greatest assiduity and unceasing care in inquiry fail to leave one's mind satisfied. In gauging any trader's profits it is only the most distant approach to the vaguest conviction that is possible, even when the profits are all derived from one source. The difficulty is intensified when the profits of a person are derived from varying sources: some assessable with license tax under the Act and others not so. The persons from whom information is to be obtained, or rather to be sought for may without exaggeration be divided as follows:—First, come those who really do not know and do not profess to be able to give any information. Secondly, those who do not know but volunteer endless information as inaccurate

as it is copious. Thirdly, those who do know and wont tell. I have met with all these three classes in profusion, but the fourth kind of informers, those who do know and will tell are so rare as to be unknown to me at least. It is hard, indeed, from the imperfect data obtainable, to form an opinion as to a rate of taxation which shall not be either unduly lenient or exceedingly oppressive." Another officer says:—"Assessing is very unsatisfactory work as one has no real data to go upon. I was in several instances inclined to modify the assessment, being guided by the appearance of shops, but the panchayat gave me good reasons for going over to their opinion. If natives were allowed to assess themselves, they would understate their incomes to an enormous extent, yet it is mere guess work to assess people on the statements of their neighbours." Another officer observes: "I know of no more unsatisfactory work than making or revising assessments under the License Tax Act. One has really no sound data to go upon and one can at best only make a more or less shrewd guess at a man's income. Very few, if any, keep such accounts as of themselves command credence; and as regards the amount of a man's income, every one asked really has a different opinion, but generally assents to what is suggested by some one else, and no one will candidly state his own income." Another officer notes: "It certainly is no pleasant task to go into a town and enquire into assessments. * * * I could only wish the results of one's inquiries were satisfactory, but one feels one is merely making guesses. Appearances are very deceitful." Another officer makes this candid confession:—"My experience has been that in making assessments the tendency is, and always has been to over-assess. I do not defend my own assessments beyond this much, that in each case I have with some trouble satisfied myself that judging from the person's circumstances, his admissions and what other people say to his face his income appears to be up to grade in which it is made, and the burden of proof that his income is less is clearly with the person whom I have assessed." Whereupon the Junior Member of the Board of Revenue pertinently remarks:—"Unfortunately in the vast majority of cases, where villages are concerned, proof as to income does not exist. The assessor can only after the most strenuous endeavours, guess and if the guess-work be wrong, the assessee can only revile Government and pay." A Collector after doing a hard day's work in hearing license-tax appeals, makes this significant entry in his diary:—"I cannot say that I have decided, or can hope to decide, any of these cases save on a conjecture which is almost as likely to be wrong as right." Is any further evidence needed to prove that the problem connected with license tax assessment is insoluble? Well might the Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue remark that, "an amount of time and energy and labour was devoted to the matter which, looking to the comparatively insignificant results might, it may be thought, have been otherwise more profitably utilised."

Mr. Hume's fourth objection to the license tax yet remains to be noticed. It is the wide opening for corruption and general demoralization that the assessment affords to subordinate officials. The first assessments in the villages are practically made by the patwaris, who receive the magnificent remuneration of from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per mensem. We read:—"In almost every case the most violent and bitter accusation of bribery and extortion were brought by the assessee against the patwaris and it is quite impossible for the assessing officer to form any opinion as to the truth or falsehood of such accusations." Another officer remarks: "The assessments in this pargana appear to have been made by the late tahsildar (since dismissed) through kanungos and patwaris, who have made their assessments to vary inversely as the amounts of bribes obtainable." This was by no means an exceptional case. The less we speak of the honesty of the kanungos and patwaris to whose aid tahsildars must have recourse in making assessments, the better; and even the tahsildars themselves in the Upper Provinces, it must not be forgotten, are still recruited from among men of the corrupt Amla class, and cannot,

therefore, be immaculate as a body. "Even tahsildars (it is needless to speak of subordinates) we are told, "did not always escape the temptations which in one shape or another, accompany a virtually arbitrary and haphazard impost, such as the license-tax inevitably became in the lowest class." The Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue comes to the conclusion that "enormous cost of collection, serious interference with other more important public work, grievous uncertainty as to the equity of the results obtained and demoralization of important classes of public servants, would be sufficient to condemn any tax." After all this, one should have expected that Mr. Hume would have summed up the controversy absolutely against the license-tax. But strange to say, he does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he is "of opinion that with one condition the tax may be continued as provided for in the amended Act, without the continuance of any very material portion of the evils that have attended its past working." That condition is that "the existing lists now published or are publishing for 1880 should be accepted as the basis for future work"; and that there should be no anxiety to add fresh names. It is really a wonder that Mr. Hume should make this recommendation, when he does not for one moment pretend to suppose that the existing assessments in the lower classes "are really fair and equitable i. e. in strict accord with the provisions of the law." He admits that in three-fifths of those cases the assessment is probably too high; yet he would maintain the assessment as it now stands. We are sure that if the whole case were submitted to an intelligent jury, it would decline to return a verdict in accordance with Mr. Hume's summing-up, which is certainly against the weight of the evidence on record.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

HOWEVER we may differ as to the manner in which this Fund is proposed to be raised, its object, it cannot be denied, is most laudable. What this object is was clearly explained by the Viceroy at the public meeting recently held at Simla in the rooms of the United Service Institution, under the presidency of His Excellency himself. Lord Ripon, in speaking of the claims which the soldiers who have been engaged in the Afghan War have upon the support of their fellow-countrymen, said:—"In these armies European and Native so gallant, so loyal and so enduring, many have fallen, some by disease, and some in other ways, and they have left behind them wives and families dear to them and dependent upon their exertions; and in their dying moments they entrusted them to the care of their countrymen. Shall we not answer to that call? Had they no claim on us who have not had to endure any of those trials and who yet will profit by the valour and firmness of our troops? Oh! ladies and gentlemen, surely we should hold it an honour to be permitted to administer to the wants of those who have been left behind by the men who have suffered and died for their country. The Government of India is not ungenerous towards the families of its soldiers, and upon this, as upon other occasions, it is most ready to do its duty. But the powers of the Government of India in this matter are necessarily limited by the consideration that the money at its disposal comes from the public taxation, and that it cannot be generous at the expense of others, with our taxes coming as they do, to so great an extent, from the pockets of the poorest classes of the community. There is, therefore, as it seems to me, a large field for public exertion, and a just and ample necessity for an appeal to public support. Every thing which tends to promote independent public action in India seems to me in itself a great benefit; and I rejoice that we should upon this occasion be able to offer to the public of all classes and races an opportunity of taking part in this noble work."

The abstract question is readily conceded, but we do not agree with Lord Ripon that the maintenance of the widows and children of our soldiers should fall upon private benevolence. If it is

the duty of the community to support them, it is the State, which represents the community in the aggregate, and it ought therefore to contribute to their maintenance. Besides, however, generous the charitably-disposed public may be in this matter, their contributions will fall far short of the necessities of the case. The movement itself originated, we are proud to say, with certain Native princes and Native gentlemen in different parts of the country, who expressed their desire to contribute to the comforts of our troops in Afghanistan, and towards provision for the wives and families of those who fell in the war. The offers of loyal Native Chiefs and gentlemen were thus the foundation of the movement. When the matter came under the consideration of Lord Lytton, the late Viceroy rightly "determined that it was desirable that this movement should not take the form of an official movement." Lord Ripon expresses his cordial concurrence in the views of his predecessor upon this point. But we are sorry to say that the movement has already taken the form of an official movement. The Viceroy justly laid great stress upon the importance of promoting independent public action in India in matters of this kind. In addressing the public meeting at Simla he asked his hearers to bear in mind that the meeting was a public and not an official meeting. "We are not met here," remarked Lord Ripon, "to require subscriptions by the orders of government, but to submit an appeal, which we think worthy of attention, to our fellow-subjects in this district, and through them to our fellow-subjects in other parts of India and I am bound to say for myself that I rejoice to find in India the same free habits of public meeting to which I have been accustomed at home; and to be able to make my appeal to you to-night, not in the tone of command, but upon grounds which commend themselves alike to our hearts and intellects, and which prove how much of true and honest sympathy there may be, and ought to be among all the Indian subjects of our Queen-Empress." These words, no doubt, read well on paper; but every body acquainted with the circumstances of India and the character of its chiefs and people knows that an appeal for subscriptions submitted by the Government is sure to be construed into a command. The Pioneer, in noticing the movement which has now developed into the Patriotic Fund, very pertinently remarked some little while ago that a fund on which the Viceroy was known to smile would be a fund to which Native princes and gentlemen would consider themselves under a sort of compulsion to contribute. This is perfectly true. Say what Lord Ripon may the movement for raising subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund is already looked upon as an official movement; and our countrymen cannot be blamed for taking this view of the matter. The speakers who addressed the Simla public meeting were all officials occupying high positions, and the same is the case with the members of the Central Working Committee of the Fund appointed by the meeting. The Bombay meeting, Lord Ripon tells us, was presided over by Sir James Fergusson agreeably to a wish which was expressed to him on the part of the leading gentlemen of that city European and Native. But if that meeting was intended to be regarded as a public and not an official meeting, it should have been called by the Sheriff on the requisition of the leading citizens of Bombay. If this had been done, the movement would not have taken the form of an official movement; and Lord Ripon might have rejoiced to find in India the same free habits of public meeting to which he had been accustomed at home. We are not aware how subscriptions are to be raised for the Patriotic Fund in the interior of the country. But we earnestly hope that the official machinery will not be employed in offering to the Native public "an opportunity of taking part in this noble work." If the District Officer or the Political Agent "invite" contributions to any fund Native chiefs and gentlemen cannot but believe that subscriptions are required from them by the orders of Government. Lord Ripon says that every thing which tends to promote independent public action in India is in itself a great benefit. True; but we must candidly tell him that the manner in which the

Patriotic Fund has been started is not calculated to promote independent public action.

There is one matter connected with the Patriotic Fund of which we cannot speak too highly. Sir Donald Stewart in moving the second resolution before the Simla meeting explained at length what classes would benefit by this fund. He said:—"But the only class which would really require the aid of the fund in large numbers was the camp-followers. Other classes all received small pensions from Government; but the camp-followers got none, and were much to be pitied." The case of these unfortunate creatures becomes much stronger when it is borne in mind that the majority of them were forced to accept service beyond the Frontier. Soldiers, European and Native, in the service of Government, were under an obligation to proceed to Afghanistan when they were required to do. But the position of the camp-followers, who were not previously in the public service, was widely different. Every body knows that *kahars*, *syces* and carters were impressed for service across the Frontier in all the districts of the Upper Provinces and even as far down country as Patna. These poor men compelled to accept service against their will had much hardship to undergo in the late campaigns, exposed to the winter cold for a long time, without warm clothing, often overworked and often far in arrears of pay. The public, in considering the hard lot of *kahars* and other class of camp-followers with the armies in Afghanistan, must carefully bear in mind that their engagement was not always voluntary on their part. The families of men, who were compelled to proceed to Afghanistan against their will, and who died there doing hard service for the country, have a particularly strong claim on the generosity of the public, as they will get no provision whatever from the State.

MR. CUNNINGHAM ON INDIAN FINANCE AND TAXATION.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM is a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. He is a scholar and something of a courtier; he was a pet at Simla under Lord Lytton's regime, and was selected a member of the Famine Commission, of which he acted as President on General Strachey's departure from this country. More than a year ago the Commission was appointed, and Mr. Cunningham was relieved of his judicial work to enable him to join it. He has thus earned Rs. 50,000, his salary for a year, plus the climate of Simla for three months, and the sweets of home for about six months. He was therefore in duty bound to make some return for the favour shown to him. So he has taken up the gauntlet on behalf of the Financial Department of the Government of India. He has published a pamphlet, entitled "Notes on some disputed points in Indian Finance and Taxation." He has been coached in his work by Mr. Johnson of the India Office—any member of the Johnson Family?—who assisted him in preparing the tables and checking the figures, of which he has made use. The object of Mr. Cunningham in writing this pamphlet seems to be to rebut the propositions of different critics contained in the following summary: "I. That the finances of India have been, especially of late years, unskillfully and imprudently handled; in particular that funds have been wasted on ill-conceived and therefore unremunerative public works; that a ruinous indebtedness has been incurred; that the general position of the finances is such as to render probable a disastrous collapse; and that, unless a change of system takes place, the British nation may have to take over the charge of the Indian Government and the Indian Debt; II. That the resources of the Government,—inadequate as they are to secure its solvency,—are provided only by excessive taxation, which has become relatively heavier of late years, and presses more and more severely on the resources of a community which, year by year, is sinking into more complete impoverishment." In examining the financial condition of India Mr. Cunningham starts with the post-Mutiny era. He reproduces the following statement from Mr. Wilson's Budget statement of 1860:

Memo of Surplus or Deficit in the Revenues and Charges of India (including Home Charges) from 1814-15 to 1859-60.

YEAR.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.	REMARKS.
1814-15	£	102992	
1815-16	...	1039546	
1816-17	...	369005	
1817-18	...	792665	
1818-19	...	1380059	
1819-20	...	1761664	
1820-21	117262	...	
1821-22	610698	...	
1822-23	1743139	...	
1823-24	...	847091	
1824-25	...	2961147	
1825-26	...	4958918	
1826-27	...	2396320	
1827-28	...	8151144	
1828-29	...	927629	
1829-30	1070534	...	
1830-31	109199	...	
1831-32	...	207581	
1832-33	...	264332	
1833-34	49398	...	
1834-35	...	194477	
1835-36	1441513	...	
1836-37	1248224	...	
1837-38	780318	...	
1838-39	...	381787	
1839-40	...	2138713	
1840-41	...	1754825	
1841-42	...	1771603	
1842-43	...	1346011	
1843-44	...	1440259	
1844-45	...	743893	
1845-46	...	1496655	
1846-47	...	971322	
1847-48	...	1911986	
1848-49	...	1473225	
1849-50	354187	...	
1850-51	415443	...	
1851-52	531265	...	
1852-53	424257	...	
1853-54	...	2044117	
1854-55	...	1707364	
1855-56	...	972791	
1856-57	...	143597	
1857-58	...	7864222	
1858-59	...	13393137	
1859-60	...	9290129	
Total.	8895437	72195416	

The above statement includes the whole period, during which the Indian Empire of England was acquired, consolidated and reconquered. And what was the cost of this gigantic work? On the 30th April 1857, just before the Sepoy Mutiny had occurred, the public debt of India had stood at 59½ millions, and the annual interest at 2½ millions; but in 1860 the debt stood at 97½ millions and the annual charge at 4½ millions. Thus the conquest of India and the consolidation of the empire during a period of nearly hundred years did not cost more than 60 millions with an annual charge of 2½ millions, but the reconquest of India in three years cost nearly 40 millions, with an annual increased charge of 2 millions.

Let us now turn to the statement of the present liabilities and assets of the Government of India:

Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Government of India in England and in India on 31st March 1879.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
	£		£
Total Registered Debt	137868043	Cash Balances	13910078
Temporary Debt	1000000	Value of buildings, land, &c. in England	1079100
Treasury notes outstanding	1970751	Amounts advanced to guaranteed companies repayable	7519626
Balance of sums received on account of Service Funds	2104636	Loans to Native States &c.	8282315
Savings-bank balances	1912401	Expenditure on Productive Public Works	33475921
Balances of excluded local funds	224714	Miscellaneous	80000
Balances of deposits	5828493	Balance	92337750
Political trust prizes and railway funds	1086874		
Deposits by Native princes (not included above)	1621323		
Balance of capital of guaranteed companies	358122		
Bills payable	1490998		
Miscellaneous	1015385		
	£156684790	Total.	£156684790

The increase of the debt of India within the last twenty years has thus been enormous. But Mr. Cunningham seems to make light of this incident. He presents the following exposition of the finances of India for the last 17 years:

Return of the Gross Revenue and Expenditure of India from 1862-63 to 1878-79 (excluding Capital Expenditure on Extraordinary or Productive Public Works from 1867-68, and the surplus or Deficit in each year, including and excluding Expenditure on Famine Relief and Loss by Exchange.

YEAR.	Comparison of Revenue with Expenditure, excluding Famine Relief and Loss by Exchange.		Comparison of Revenue with Expenditure, including Famine Relief and Loss by Exchange.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862-63	£45143753	£43027689	£45143753	£43027689
1863-64	44613032	4315587	44613032	4315587
1864-65	45629897	46751136	45629897	46751136
1865-66	48983220	46128891	48983220	46128891
1866-67	52122438	44078405	52122438	44078405
1867-68	48534412	49145966	48534412	49145966
1868-69	49202691	51879249	49202691	51879249
1869-70	50910081	50938844	50910081	50938844
1870-71	51413686	49493898	51413686	49493898
1871-72	50219489	46807895	50219489	46807895
1872-73	49988223	47983881	49988223	47983881
1873-74	50670170	47505509	50670170	47505509
1874-75	57310663	48096361	57310663	48096361
1875-76	58985785	54356650	58985785	54356650
1876-77	58983301	56074474	58983301	56074474
1877-78	65119902	60967327	65119902	60967327
1878-79	...	...	...	...

Although there has been an increase of 20 millions of revenue during the last 17 years, the Government is still far from able to make the two ends meet, it still finds it necessary to raise new taxes to meet new demands, to borrow money not only for extraordinary emergencies, but also for reproductive public works. But Mr. Cunningham does not consider this state of the finances a matter for anxiety. He shews how low is the incidence of taxation per head, how profitable have been the productive public works, and how skilful therefore has been the management of the finances. In fact, he draws a *color de rose* picture of the financial condition of India, which differs as widely from the reality as chalk from cheese. His whole essay is a covert defence of the Stracheyan administration of finance. He has not had the courage to defend it openly, and boldly after the *expose* of the Affghan war estimates, but the gist of the pamphlet is evidently to shew that India has prospered beyond expectation and comparison under the financial management of Sir John Strachey. The details he has given we have discussed so often in these columns that we will not repeat our arguments and remarks. The great fallacy of Mr. Cunningham's position is that he deals in averages, and averages are just the sort of dust which can be easily thrown to blind the unpractised eye. But we have so often shewn how many of the so-called productive works have failed in their objects and proved financial burthens that we are really surprised that any one can have the hardihood to assert the contrary. The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Public Works is the best commentary on their financial success.

THE LIFE AND WORK OF MARY CARPENTER.*

There can be no manner of doubt that Mary Carpenter was an extraordinary woman gifted with a remarkably broad heart and strong will. Her useful life and benevolent work deserve to be permanently placed on record; and Professor J. Estlin Carpenter has done a public service by telling the story of the career of his illustrious aunt in an interesting way. Mary Carpenter was born at Exeter on April 3, 1807. She was the eldest child of Dr. Lant Carpenter,

* The Life and Work of Mary Carpenter, By J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A. London: Macmillan & Co. 1879.

whose peculiarly earnest spirit of devotion exercised a very great influence upon his children. Her mother also was of a deeply religious turn of mind; and Mary Carpenter was indebted for her future excellence to the wisdom with which her early training was conducted by her parents, more particularly by his father. While yet a child she imbibed the missionary enthusiasm of her father. Already at the age of three, she had said that "the good God had given her a great deal of love." In 1817, her father removed from Exeter to Bristol, to become one of the ministers of the congregation of the Lewin's Mead Meeting. At his new place of residence Dr. Carpenter established a Sunday school, in which his daughter Mary was permitted to teach a class of boys, the management of the girls' branch of the school afterwards devolving largely upon her. But this work did not interfere with her studies, which were carried considerably beyond the range at that time usually open to girls, and included Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, with some of the elements of physical science and natural history. Homer and Sophocles, Shakespeare and Scott were her favourite authors. The Rev. James Martineau, D. D. L. L. D., was a school-fellow of Miss Mary Carpenter's. He tells us how when he became, at the age of fourteen, a pupil of Dr. Lant Carpenter's, he looked up to Mary as an oracle in geography of which her mother had an extraordinary knowledge. Mary appeared to me, writes Dr. Martineau, "to have the world, and all that had happened in it, at her fingers' end; whilst I could only blunder through the counties and the kings of England, and could make a better map of Greece than of Great Britain." In 1829, Dr. Carpenter finally gave up his school, and his daughters, Mary and Anna, decided to open one for girls under the superintendence of their mother. In the month of August the school was established, and this served to stimulate Mary Carpenter to throw herself into fresh studies, wherewith to win her pupils' interest. In 1831, she became Superintendent of the afternoon Sunday school; and the visits she paid to the homes of the scholars first made her acquainted with the miserable lot of the poor and ignorant in large cities. In 1833, Raja Ram Mohun Roy and Dr. Joseph Tuckerman of Boston came to Bristol; and this was the turning-point in Mary Carpenter's life. From these two great men she received the two impulses to which the rest of her life was slowly to give effect. Soon after his arrival in England in the spring of 1831 Raja Rammohun Roy accepted an invitation to Bristol, but press of business prevented him from proceeding thither until September 1833. The enthusiasm of Mary Carpenter was quickened by her first interview with the Raja, and the almost daily intercourse which followed raised her ardour to its highest pitch. But the death of the Raja within a fortnight of his arrival at Bristol doomed her hopes to a sudden disappointment. While she meditated profoundly on the work the Raja had already accomplished in India her desire to see India and serve her people was quickened. Dr. Joseph Tuckerman arrived at Bristol in the last days of 1833 and became the guest of Dr. Carpenter. The good Doctor's earnest appeals on behalf of the destitute for whom there seemed no one to care, made a profound impression upon Mary. One day as she was walking with the Doctor along the narrow streets around the chapel in Lewin's Mead they saw a miserable ragged boy. "That child," said Dr. Tuckerman, "should be followed to his home and seen after." These words at once sank into Mary's mind with a painful feeling that a duty was being neglected; and she resolved to devote herself to the cause of the poor and the neglected. A second visit from Dr. Tuckerman brought the fulfilment of her desires nearer. But it was not until 1841 that she found her work. In response to the appeal of Dr. Tuckerman, Mary Carpenter and her fellow-workers resolved to establish a Ministry to the Poor, or a Domestic Mission, on the New England model. When this Mission was opened in 1841, she hailed it as a further agency for dealing with the degraded population among whom she was working. But she soon found that the Domestic Mission failed to gather in the very lowest of the poor, and that it did not

touch the class whom most she sought to raise. Her next step was to establish Ragged Schools which seemed to her completely to realise her aims. Such a school was opened in Lewin's Mead on the 1st. of August, 1846, the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British dominions. From this time forth the Ragged School naturally occupied the chief place in Mary Carpenter's thoughts. In connection with the Ragged School in Lewin's Mead a Night School was opened. In the short space of two years Miss Carpenter's Ragged School had done so much useful work, that one of H. M.'s Inspectors declared that he did not know of any other school of that kind which was so efficient. In 1849, she wrote a series of papers in the *Inquirer* newspaper on Ragged Schools, which were afterwards republished in the form of a little book. In these papers she strongly urged the claims of Ragged Schools to Government aid, and pointed out that Reformatory Schools were required for children who had already fallen into vice and for regular beggars and professional thieves. In 1851, she wrote another book entitled *Reformatory Schools for the children of the Perishing and Dangerous classes and for Juvenile Offenders*. In this work she sketched out three classes of schools for different grades of destitution, vagrancy and criminality, namely, (1) Free Day Schools; (2) Feeding Industrial Schools; (3) Reformatory Schools. She laid down therein that all children, however vicious and degraded, could be made useful members of society; and that the present system adopted towards offending children so far from reforming or deterring them, made them members for life of the criminal class; while by branding them with ignominy, it prevented them from gaining an honest livelihood. The views propounded in this book were accepted by a conference which was held at Birmingham in 1857, under the presidency of Lord Lyttleton. Early in 1853 Mary Carpenter published a new book, under the title of *Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment*. This work dealt ably with causes of juvenile crime and indicated the means of remedying the evil; a second conference was held at Birmingham in 1853 with results much more favourable than those of the first. In 1854 another scheme arose in Mary Carpenter's mind. She had observed that in the Ragged School the progress of the girls was much slower than that of the boys. She, therefore, resolved to separate the girls and bring them under her own control. On the 10th of August 1854 the Youthful Offenders Act became law. "This," wrote Mary Carpenter to Sir John Bowring, then Governor of Hong Kong, "recognises all our principles, it supports voluntary efforts, and avails itself of it in the reformation of these young offenders; it gives to us the power of detention we want, and it enforces parental authority." In the autumn of 1857 was founded the Social Science Association which held its first meeting at Birmingham under the presidency of Lord Brougham. Mary Carpenter attended the meeting, and secured the support of the Association to resolutions in favour of her principles and inspired its council to send deputations and present memorials to Government. The Reformatory movement began gradually to spread. Mary Carpenter had hitherto confined herself to dealing with children and the classes from which juvenile delinquents were derived, and the means she employed to attain her object was the education of the neglected and the destitute. But the sphere of her work now widened and the treatment of adult offenders began to occupy her attention. A third conference was held at Birmingham in 1861 under the presidency of Sir John Pakington, the steadfast friend of Ragged Schools. In that year Mary Carpenter went over to Dublin to attend the congress of the Social Science Association, and spent a week in examining the Irish Prison system introduced by Sir Walter Crofton. The principle on which this system was based is that, "a very large percentage of criminals can by a system of Reformatory training introduced towards the termination of their sentences, be restored to the society they have outraged as industrial and useful members." Mary Carpenter proceeded to study the methods by which the principle was carried out. She was convinced of the superiority of the Irish

system, and her sojourn in Dublin proved of great advantage to her in leading her thoughts and interests into a new work. "My mind," she wrote in November 1862, "is now occupied with the convict question, which is of surpassing importance. . . . I shall give myself up to this, and strive to keep clear of any thing else." At the close of 1864 appeared her new work entitled, *Our convicts*. After describing the English convict system, which did not fulfil the conditions of true reformatory discipline, she pointed out that the treatment of prisoners in Ireland had been carried out to very different results. The most prominent feature of the Irish Prison system was the institution of intermediate establishments between the prisons and the world. The history and practical working of the system were clearly set forth and illustrated. In 1872 she compiled a little work on the Crofton system of Convict Reform, for the use of the members of the International Prison Congress, which was to assemble in July. The meeting of this Congress proved full of interest to Mary Carpenter, who took an active share in its proceedings. The condition of the Prisons in the United States had for sometime past engaged her attention. In 1873 she wrote a short series of suggestions for Prison Reform addressed to Dr. Harris of New York; and shortly afterwards she made a tour in America. In Boston, where she first landed, she delivered an address on Prison Reform. Thence she proceeded to New York and visited two of its prisons, which filled her with horror. At Washington she gave an address on "sympathy with the coloured people;" and at Philadelphia she expounded the principles of "Reformatories for the young and Prison Discipline." Then, she went to Montreal where the state of the City prison excited her into something like anguish. Shedrew the attention of Lord Dufferin, the then Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, to the disgraceful state of the Montreal City Prison; and His Lordship promptly took steps to remedy the evil. Returning to England, Mary Carpenter read a paper on the "Treatment of Life-Sentenced Prisoners" at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at Norwich. The range of Mary Carpenter's philanthropic labours was not limited to destitute children and convicts. She took a warm interest in the progress of the Higher Education of women; and she ardently sympathised with the Temperance cause. To the movement for the repeal of Contagious Diseases Act she gave emphatic countenance. This Act she justly characterised as "a gigantic insult to the female sex." She held that "granting medical necessity for stamping out a disease, then any law to effect this must affect both sexes equally."

Miss Mary Carpenter's four visits to India now remain to be noticed. From the time she came in contact with Raja Ram Mohun Roy she had felt a desire to see this country and extend her philanthropic labours to it. Since then India had been constantly brought within her view by the visits of Indian gentlemen to Bristol; and it was rarely absent from her thoughts from the time she saw Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore and Mr. Man Mohan Ghose at the beginning of 1864. Her conversations with Mr. Man Mohan Ghose who went to Bristol again at Christmas, 1865, convinced Mary Carpenter that at last the time was come for her visiting India. She felt sanguine that she would be able to do much useful and benevolent work in this country in connection with female education, prison discipline, factory legislation and Reformatory and Industrial Schools. These four subjects specially engaged her attention whenever she thought of India, and the enthusiastic turn of her mind led her to imagine that she would achieve success in the *veni vidi vici* fashion. But if she had been fully acquainted with the circumstances of India her enthusiasm would have been greatly moderated. She would have known that the position of Indian women was not after all so low as was generally supposed by her countrymen and country women; that their so-called elevation was a task which could not be easily accomplished; and that as regards prison discipline, the Government had no funds to carry out the principles propounded by her, it being simply impossible for the Indian Government to provide prisoners

with separate cells for sleeping. Again, there was no class in this country corresponding to the Street Arabs of London for whom Industrial Schools might be established. And a careful study of the subject would have convinced Miss Carpenter that the grinding poverty and intensity of competition which by placing the labourer completely at the mercy of the employer made factory legislation imperative in England, had no place in India. Factory hands in England, though legally free men were practically slaves, and as long as they were unprotected, had no alternative between unlimited obedience and sheer starvation. On the other hand, factory hands in India are both legally and practically free, and there is nothing to prevent their refusing oppressive terms. If Miss Carpenter had fully understood the social, economic and financial condition of this country she would not have wasted her time and energy by extending her philanthropic labours to it. That she was actuated by the best and noblest of motives in coming to India four times at an advanced age against the advice of her friends may be readily admitted, but nevertheless her visits involved a needless waste of time and energy, which might have been more profitably spent in useful and benevolent work in her own country.

THE PALAVERING LOT

Would be *Punch's* very expressive, but by no means an elegant, rendering of the classic designation which the officiating Lord Mayor of Calcutta has assigned to his colleagues in the Municipal Corporation of the Town. With an experience of six months he is convinced that they come to the Corporation meetings to air their eloquence in order to have the pleasure of seeing themselves in print the next morning. The representative from the far West who, in the House of Congress, said, "gentlemen, you may all retire; so long the reporters are in the gallery I am satisfied, for I speak for Bancroft, and not for you," had at least his constituents at heart; but the churls of the Calcutta Corporation according to their chief, have not even that apology to offer. They speak for themselves, and for no one else. Such a cry once raised cannot but be taken up by the unthinking mass; for the pack always follows the leading hound. That the Anglo-Indian editors should take it up is but natural, for they are still smarting under the disappointment which the elective system has inflicted on them and their countrymen; but it is difficult to conceive how some of the native editors should be so snappish. One of them, the other day, in the simplicity of his heart, expressed his horror lest the palavering of the Commissioners should inflict so grievous a misfortune as a House of Commons on Calcutta. He was at heart ready to declare: May the grace of our thirty-three millions avert so dire a calamity! To these we have nothing to say; but we cannot allow, without a protest, the responsible head of the Corporation to cherish so mistaken an opinion, and to misrepresent facts by ventilating it at public meetings. We are perfectly satisfied that he honestly believes what he said, but we are not the less certain that he is sadly mistaken in his conclusions. Feeling exercises a potent influence on judgment, and when that feeling is balked it is but natural, that judgment should go astray. And, we say it in sorrow, that the standpoint of the officiating Chairman has been on many occasions different from that of his colleagues, and he has been several times placed in the baulk during his last six months' officiating career. It might be said that our argument has something of the boomerang in it; it is necessary, therefore, to resort to facts and figures bearing on the case. Referring to the published proceedings we find that from February 20, 1879 to July 28, 1880, the Corporation held 23 meetings and discussed in them 353 subjects. Thus:

Date of meeting.	No. of subj.	Date of meeting.	No. of subj.
February 20, 1879	25	January 17, 1880	10
April 3	24	January 28	1
April 8	3	February 21	13
May 19	3	March 9	15
June 2	18	March 30	4
June 16	17	April 19	21
July 5	9	May 27	23
October 2	48	July 3	1
October 17	22	July 5	26

November 10	15	July 17	6
December 20	29	July 28	7
December 22	3		
		TOTAL	353

Now dividing the total of subjects (353) by the total of meetings (23) we come to an average of 15½ subjects for each meeting. There is no record of the exact period to which each meeting extended, but we know for certain that the most protracted meeting never extended to beyond three and a half hours, and that but rarely. Some meetings did not last for more than an hour and a half. Taking the average at 2½ hours, we arrive at the startling fact that our Corporators devoted at an average just ten minutes to each subject, and the question arises are 10 minutes too much to devote to a subject that is grave enough to require the consideration of the Commissioners in meeting? Bearing in mind the fact that in every case the Chairman must explain the subject, point out its *pros* and *cons*, and, not unoften, read the correspondence bearing on it, which must take up a considerable share of the average 10 minutes, unsophisticated people would naturally suppose that the time devoted by the Commissioners, in ventilating their opinions must be if any thing, exceedingly short. The time, moreover, is an average one; in the majority of the cases the time actually devoted is considerably less. Doubtless for matters of grave importance, such, for instance, as the Water-supply scheme, which is to involve an expenditure of well nigh half a million of money, or the administration report, or the annual Budget, or serious mismanagement of particular departments, much more time is required, and has been generally devoted, but it would be a serious dereliction of duty if the corporators did not sift such questions thoroughly in all their details, from any mistaken idea of the loss of time. The average number of subjects before a Town Council meeting is about 12, the average time two and a half hours, and the Officiating Chairman thinks there is no speech making there. How comes then the difference in the two places? Any how it would be the height of unreasonableness to expect that thirty, forty or fifty intelligent people should meet together, avowedly to discuss important subjects, and all of them be of the same opinion and ditto the Chairman in every case without a single word of dissent. Men of different nations, different religions, different habits, different modes of thinking, must all lose their identity and their specialities before such a consummation can be attained. *Paterfamilias* with his good lady, three daughters, and two sons, has never found such unanimity in his domestic circle, even in the plenitude of his greatness as the "governor." Perhaps it will be said, let there be discussion, but let it be confined within moderate or reasonable limits; and such an argument would doubtless at first sight take in 99 out of every 100 of the unthinking mass; but the question would at once arise, How many hours' talk would be "moderate or reasonable" in a question involving an expenditure of forty lakhs, and a large permanent increase of taxation? Such a question can be decided only by comparison, and even then only in an unsatisfactory manner, for it is extremely difficult to find subjects for comparison that go exactly on all fours in two cases. There are, for instance, the Legislative Councils, in each of which the Chairman is supreme, and the members are mostly his official subordinates, who are bound by duty to support the chief, and speeches are made only to give the official view of the questions discussed, or to keep up appearances. Their proceedings cannot be compared with those of popular elective assemblies. There are then the Port Commissions, which are absolute bureaucracies, whose proceedings are never published, and of whom the public know literally nothing beyond the taxes they raise. There are next the Mofussil Municipalities, where the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman speak in English, and at most the members know only Bengali or Hindi. In one instance, we know, a hot-headed Commissioner once rose to oppose a motion, and the Chairman told him "vote first, and you can say what you have to say hereafter," and he got his vote from his Deputies and hangers-on, leaving the Hampden to chew the snub as best he could;

and this spirit of overbearing intolerance prevails everywhere. The only institution in India, with which the Calcutta Corporation can be compared is the Bombay Municipality, and compared to it the former comes out with flying colours. At Bombay written speeches are permitted, and the permission is largely availed of both by European and Native Corporators. In Calcutta this is prohibited by rule, and the only instance in which the rule was broken was that of a European, a lawyer, who surreptitiously read some notes. For the recent debate on the C. D. Act at Bombay, the Town Council had two meetings, and the Corporation three meetings, each extending from 4 to 5 hours, to decide a question involving an expenditure of only 15,000 Rs. a year, and yet there was no complaint about protracted discussions. The Palavering Lot in Calcutta have never done any thing of the kind, and yet they are being gibbeted for the alleged crime of useless talk, *i. e.* devoting on an average of 10 minutes in the discussion of each subject. The fact is, it is not the talk but the temper that is at the bottom of the mischief. To men who have been *huzoored* all life through, the idea of a black nigger, rising in opposition, is intolerable, and a plausible argument has to be found to clothe the feeling of repugnance. The atmosphere of bureaucracy is, moreover, intolerant of public speaking and free debate, and Imperialism cannot but look upon them as rank blasphemy.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal has won for the Subordinate Executive Service a substantial concession. His Honor has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the addition of four members to the three higher grades of the service, viz., one for Rs. 800 grade, one for Rs. 700 grade, and two for Rs. 600 grade. By the addition of those four men the prospects of promotion in the service will be improved.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received the following telegraphic account of the installation of the new Maharaja of Jeypore:

Jaipore, October 1.—Colonel Bradford, Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, arrived here at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning by the ordinary mail train from Abo. He was received at the railway station by Colonel Tweedie, Officiating Political Agent, the Thakurs of Chonmoo Jalaya, Digi, Umbyara, and other notables of State. From the station he drove direct to the palace, where he held a *darbar* in the Dewankhana, all relatives of the late Maharaja and the chief officers of State being present. No objection being raised to the late Prince's nomination, Thakur Kayam Sing was placed upon the *gadi*, and proclaimed Maharaja of Jaipur, under the title of Sawai Madho Singh. The new Maharaja was then saluted by all present, the nobles presenting *nazzars*. A salute of nineteen guns followed the proclamation. Before closing the *darbar*, Colonel Bradford addressed the assembly, and referred in glowing terms to the loyalty, generosity and enlightenment of the late Maharaja, and advised the present Chief to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, if he wished the Government to treat him with the same consideration as was shown to the late Maharaja. The Government of India have no desire to unnecessarily interfere with the Administration of the State, but would watch his actions and assist him with advice. On Thursday four lakhs of rupees were spent in feeding the Hindus in honor of the occasion. Yesterday one lakh was spent in treating the Mahamadans. The G. C. S. I. decoration, rendered vacant by the death of the late Maharajah of Jaipore, has been conferred on the new Prince.

WE REGRET to learn from a very trustworthy source that the connection of Dewan Rao Bahadur Meanibhai Jusbhai with the Government of Kutch has ceased or properly speaking has been severed. The Dewan falls a victim to the political necessities of the British Government. His political crime, if crime it can be called, was that he had the courage to defend the rights of the State in the recent salt negotiations of the British Government with it. His attitude was not of course regarded with complacency by Sir Richard

Temple's Government, and they bided their time to bring him to his senses. This time arrived when the question of appointing a Bhayad member to a vacant seat in the Council of Regency came on for discussion.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Indian Herald*, in giving in one of his recent issues a running narrative of the office of the Director General of the Indian Post in connection with Mr. A. M. Monteath's career in that Department, flings upon a paragraph, which appeared in these columns regarding Mr. Monteath's last act of patronage. Our contemporary says:

So far had we written, when a paragraph in the journal of our esteemed, able and public-spirited collaborator, the *Hindoo Patriot*, was submitted to us. It has special reference to the last days of the officially defunct and, as we would believe, justly-extolled Director-General.

Our Contemporary, the *Patriot*, tells us in effect that the proposed appointment was sometimes ago noticed in his columns of sixteen travelling accountants for the Post Office, or inspectors of postal accounts, whose minimum salary was fixed at Rs. 200 per month, and that selection was, very appropriately, to be made from those officials who might have aspecial aptitude for the work. We have since been informed," writes "the *Patriot*," "that Mr. Monteath has appointed 16 of his countrymen to these posts, who are to arrive (from England, we assume), and that pending their arrival, the work will be performed by the hewers of wood and drawers of water, who are in the department. "We don't blame Mr. Monteath," observes our Contemporary, "with not inexcusable sarcasm, "for this was the last opportunity he had to serve his kith and kin." If this be a "true bill," if this manifest and apparently gratuitous injustice be really and substantially correct,—and we should have no doubt on the subject from the high repute of our Contemporary,—then we have no hesitation in denouncing it most strenuously, and expressing our opinion that if this unworthy charge cannot be satisfactorily refuted or explained away, the warm and unqualified official encomiums recorded by the Government on the late Director-General's Administration will admit of some modification. It is patent to all, who care to know it, that, as regards a thorough and practical acquaintance with accounts in their every phase the native officials are infinitely in advance of their European and Eurasian fellow-labourers; and assuredly the appointments referred to, if not wholly distributed amongst the native officers of the department, should, at the least, be fairly divided. The importation of such materials for the work—implied in our contemporary's remarks—would go to establish a principle wholly at variance with the strongly-prenounced official utterances of the present and late Indian Ministers. Let us hope this matter will be explained in satisfactory fashion, and that our native fellow-subjects, if not too late in this particular instance, shall have fair play at our hands.

Our information was derived from an unimpeachable source, and we have been further informed that out of the sixteen nominees to the newly created appointments two are believed to be Mr. Monteath's nephews and four distant relatives, and they are now in Scotland. A correspondent of a local contemporary we notice confirms our report and mentions a rumour that the late Director General of the Post Offices had applied for officers from the United Kingdom to fill the new posts of Superintendents of Postal and Money Order Accounts. The Director General, we should observe, is quite competent to make these appointments himself. What he has done has been to record a minute giving expression to his wishes and making certain nominations. We hope it will not be understood that we have drawn attention to this subject, because we wish that the appointments should be given to natives only. We disclaim any such motive. We have always advocated the principle that appointments in the public service should be given to the fittest persons irrespective of caste, creed or colour, but we say not without regret that during Mr. Monteath's incumbency the chief offices in the Post Office Department were not unfrequently given away to low-caste uneducated Europeans, Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese. In the present instance he surpassed himself, and proposed to bring out men from the United Kingdom for appointments which were reserved under the Secretary of State's despatch for the children of the soil.

We learn for the first time from the columns of the *Herald* that Mr. F. R. Hogg, the present head of the Postal Department, does not intend to remain long in the service. Mr. Hogg we know is in indifferent health, but we are not aware of his intention of early retirement. If unfortunately the report be true, we should consider it a calamity for the postal service. Without show or ostentation or fuss of any kind, which characterizes pushing men, a more honest, single-minded, just and impartial man could scarcely have been found in Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service to fill the highest office in the

Postal Department. He is already doing his best to repair the mischief and rectify the jobs committed by his predecessor.

NATIVE BOMBAY is justly indignant at the attitude which the local Government has assumed towards Mr. Dossabhoj Framji, one of the Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, in reference to what is locally called the Edwards' case. The facts of the case are that a European or Eurasian lad was charged with criminal trespass, that the charge was altered by the Magistrate to one of theft, and that the accused being convicted was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The boy petitioned the Government against the sentence. The Government of Bombay has passed the following Resolution on the petition:

The nature of the allegation contained in the petition of the prisoner F. A. Edwards and in the statement of his father attached thereto obliged Government not only to take the usual step of calling for the observations of the Magistrate by whom the prisoner had been tried, but also to cause an independent enquiry to be held into the facts of the case. This enquiry was entrusted to the Public Prosecutor, and the information so obtained placed beyond a doubt, first, that the conduct of the prisoner before the occurrence in question had been a just cause of offence to the complainant who had warned him through a third party of possible consequences, and secondly, that he had been severely beaten in the complainant's stables at the time of the alleged attempt to steal the lamp. When therefore consideration was also given to the extreme improbability of the prisoner, who was a clerk in a Government office, attempting to steal an article so difficult to conceal and so little marketable as a single carriage lamp, and to the fact that the responsible police officers had after evident deliberation refused to charge the prisoner with theft as desired by the complainant, the Governor in Council was satisfied that the case had been got up against the prisoner, and that it was proper to release him at once without waiting for the observations of the trying Magistrate which had not yet been received.

2. Those observations together with copies of the evidence taken at the trial have been placed before Government since the release of the prisoner. Further examination of the case is not now necessary, but with his understanding of it gained by the late enquiry the Governor in Council will observe that he cannot doubt that the evidence was wrongly appreciated at the trial, and that the charge ought not to have been altered from Criminal Trespass to Theft.

3. The allegations contained in the prisoner's petition of grounds for supposing that the Magistrate, Mr. Dossabhoj Framji, favoured the complainant, appear to have been random statements, and except in regard to his brother being manager of certain property belonging to complainant's family, a point to which the Governor in Council attaches no importance, they have been explicitly denied by him. The high qualities of Mr. Dossabhoj Framji have been so established by his long and honourable career that indisputable substantiation would be required before such allegations as have been made in the petition could influence the mind of Government. But the Governor in Council cannot but surmise that in a matter in which Parsis are so sensitive as the honour of their families, Mr. Dossabhoj Framji was irresistibly drawn into sympathy with the complainant, and that there was in his mind an unwillingness to believe in the truth of the prisoner's defence, and an indignation at such a defence being made which were incompatible with the calm unbiased judgment essential to the right appreciation of the evidence put before him.

There are three points in this Resolution, which deserve notice: 1stly, that the Government had set on foot an "independent enquiry" into the facts of the case by the public prosecutor, when the matter had been disposed of judicially; secondly, that it released the prisoner without any reference to the Magistrate's judgment; thirdly that the judgment and evidence were placed before it since the release of the prisoner. The Government in the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown is certainly justified in releasing any prisoner, but the usual practice is to consult the convicting Judge in such a matter. Of course this is merely etiquette, but it is of great practical importance in view of the dignity of the courts of justice, which also represent the Crown. To have set on foot an "independent" or private enquiry about a matter, which had been judicially disposed of was against all principle, and subversive of the independence of the bench. Surely the Bombay Government does not mean to revive the Star Chamber in

India. Then again to have released the prisoner without even reviewing the evidence on which he was convicted was an act of arbitrary interference on the part of Government with the course of judicial decision, which even the most relentless oriental despot would not ordinarily commit. And be it remembered that in this instance the Magistrate happened to be Mr. Dossabhoj Framji, whose "high qualities," as the Government itself admits, "have been established by his long and honourable career," who has been honored with the confidence of successive Governments in the Western Presidency, and whose public character is universally respected not only in Bombay but also wherever he is known. That such a person should be snubbed or censured by Government upon the results of a private enquiry respecting a judicial decision, for which he was amenable to the High Court alone, is a matter of great regret. We hope Sir James Fergusson will now see that he should not put implicit reliance upon his Council, but exercise his own "independent" judgment.

AN INTERESTING controversy is going on in the columns of the *Scotsman* between Mr. Hector and "C S" on the one hand, and Mr. Dacosta on the other, on the subject of the Indian fiscal policy. Mr. Hector, not unknown to fame here, is as usual opposed to the Permanent Settlement and seeks to cry it down as involving loss of revenue. Mr. Dacosta answers:

Your correspondent goes on to say—"Had the Bengal settlement of 1793 been revised periodically along with the settlement of the other provinces, six or seven millions of additional revenue would now be accruing to the State." This assertion is unsupported, and the following consideration will show it to be groundless:—The present land revenue of Bengal is £3,600,000 which, with the presumed additional revenue, would amount to £10,000,000, or 77 per cent. of its rental of £13,000,000—a proportion which the Government have been unable to collect as revenue in any of the other provinces. Their assessments are based on the proportion of only 50 per cent. of the rental, and even this proportion they have not been able to realise in its entirety, as the yearly unrecovered balances and remissions attest.

C. S. says that the condition of the ryots under the Permanent Settlement has been unsatisfactory. Mr. Dacosta challenges him with the following slashing reply:

As regards "C S's" letter saying that the condition of the ryots under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal "is—to use a gentle term—unsatisfactory," the term maybe the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in December 1877, after visiting the eastern districts of that province observed:—"Great as was gentle but certainly appears incorrect when compared with the following statement made by the progress I knew had been made in the position of the cultivating classes I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to the country.

I find them as prosperous, as independent and as comfortable, as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed free to enjoy the full benefit to their labours, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong." Unless "C. S." means to impugn the truth of Sir Ashley Eden's statement we must conclude that the condition of the ryot in Bengal is, on the whole not an unsatisfactory condition.

On the other hand the official reports from Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, where permanent settlements do not exist, are of the most unsatisfactory character. In the two former Presidencies millions of acres of arable land are returned in the last Administration Reports as lying uncultivated, several thousands of farms in Bombay having been attached for arrears of revenue in 1871-73 for many of which no purchasers could be found. The Collector of Cawnpore, N. W. P., declared in 1875:—"This district has the benefit of water communication by both the Ganges and the Jumna; it is intersected by the East Indian Railway, and is partly traversed by the Ganges Canal; yet the land is only worth five years' purchase, and the state of the average cultivator is one of hopeless insolvency and misery." The *Pioneer*, the organ of an important official section in India, stated the same year with regard to the Bundelkhand district, that "if speedy relief were not given the entire social order would be in danger of dissolution. The people were crushed by misfortunes; the landholders were hopelessly involved in debt; the population had diminished; the land was going out of cultivation; and the cattle and farm stock were deteriorating." Sir William Muir, when Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, said with reference to the alarming increase of litigation which had taken place between landlords and tenants, in consequence of the revision of the land settlements—"The antagonism of classes whose interests lie so closely together and who have hitherto been united by so kindly a bond is one of the greatest political dangers of the day.

But these opponents of the Permanent Settlement are wilfully blind. If they will not see, no one and nothing will open their eyes.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 2nd, October 1880.

Our markets have during the past week continued active and transactions chiefly in imports occupied the attention of the trade.

Piece-goods.—There has been a good demand and considerable amount of business was done both on the spot and for arrival—chiefly in Grey kinds, Shirtings of all descriptions found buyers and for certain qualities higher rates were obtained. Madapallams have been freely sold on the spot as well as for arrival being almost out of stock.

Teloth.—Drills, Mulls and Jacquets have also experienced a good demand.

White goods.—Except in Mulls transactions have been less extensive.

Yarn.—Import 40s have met with better enquiry and prices slightly recovered.

Country manufactures 20s and 10s have also found buyers at enhanced rates.

Exports.—On the 29th September 9234 chests of Tea were offered at the public sale and 8500 only found buyers, the demand was less brisk and prices have been easier, chiefly for finest kinds. But common Souchoing obtained higher rates.

Jute market continued active and a considerable amount of business was done which raised the prices for fine qualities higher whilst the medium sorts maintained their position but the inferior sorts have suffered a decline.

Present quotations for low to good 3-4 to 4-14.

Oil-seeds.—This market has continued less active and transactions in Lin, Rape and Poppy-seeds have been confined within a narrow extent at previous rates.

Wheat.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market.

Rice.—About 45,000 bags of 2 md. each consisting of all kinds found buyers at the rates quoted below.

Table 2nd quality seats at 4-1.

Gross	2-13 @ 2-14
Ballam	1-14 " 2-10
Mooghee	2-6 " 2-10
Raree	1-13 " 2-2-6
Khearee	1-6 " 1-14
Solooye	1-13 " 2-1
Kazla	1-11 " 1-12-6

Most of these rates show a further fall over the previous ones.

MONEY.

There has been no change in this market either in discount or interest.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Have been in less demand but steady at last rates.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

This market have been pretty active and a fair amount of business was done in Jute, Cotton, Portland cement and I. G. S. Shares even at enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Dulputbhai Bhagobhai Esq., Bombay	10	0	0
B. Gophta Esq., Pooree	13	4	0
Rai Poornanund Barooah Bahadoor, Debrooghur	20	0	0
Secretary Unao Reading Club	6	10	0
V. V. Peranjie Esq., Nagpore	20	0	0
Nowada Reading Club	6	10	0
District Engineer, Pubna	4	8	0
Pundit Bishee Dass, Rajanpore	6	10	0
S. Venkata Ranga Iengar, Esq., Vazepally	13	4	0
V. Rangaswamy Naidu Esq., Chittaldroogh	13	4	0
Kumar Mohimaranjun Roy Chowdry, Kakina	20	0	0
Baboo Bunkobehary Pal, Annolia	3	5	0
Chhuttadhar Ghose, Darjeeling	6	10	0
Sreeram Chatterji, Saknara	6	10	0
Sreenath Goho, Dinbata	6	10	0
Moheshchunder Lahory, Mahigunge	5	0	0
Doorgapersad Mookerji, Gazeepore	6	10	0
Shamachurn Moitra, Dumraon	13	4	0
Moheshchunder Chatterji, Muzafferpore	13	4	0
Mohimchunder Sarker, Pubna	6	10	0
Ashootose Gupta, Agra	6	10	0
Okhoycoomar Mookerji, Gazeepore	20	0	0
Prosunnooomar Pal, Patamundee	13	4	0
Kylashchunder Ghose, Bhaugulpore	3	4	0
Bhuputy Roy, Burdwan	16	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, —September 29, 1880.

GENERAL.—1880.—Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, C.S., has been granted extension of leave for two months, on medical certificate, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

1880.—The undermentioned officers reported their return from furlough on the dates mentioned opposite their names:—

Mr. W. Kemble, C.S.,—30th August 1880.

., C. J. O'Donnel, C.S.,—20th September 1880.

POLICE.—1880.—The undermentioned Inspectors of Police are promoted from the Second to the First Grade, with effect from the 1st August 1880:—

Babu Sriram Chunder Ghose, vice Babu Surrup Chunder Dass.

Mr. G. Arrakiel, vice Baboo Nobo kishto Ghose, promoted.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Police are promoted from the Third to the Second Grade, with effect from the 1st August 1880:—

Babu Prosunno Coomar Ghose, vice Babu Sriram Chunder Ghose.

Babu Bissessur Chuckerbuty, vice Mr. G. Arrakiel. Babu Kali Prosunno Son, vice Babu Juggernath Chuckerbuty, retired.

Babu Isban Chunder Mookerjee, vice Moulvi Anlad Ali, promoted.

Mr. J. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Major A. R. Wilkinson, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. Lambert, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY.

RATE AND FARE TABLE.

To have effect from the 22nd September 1880.

PASSENGER FARES.

Local.

Miles.	From Silligori	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	To	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
7	Sakna	2 10 0	1 5 0	0 8 9
16	Choonbutty	6 0 0	3 0 0	1 4 0
18	Tendoria	6 12 0	3 6 0	1 6 6
22	Gyabaree	8 4 0	4 2 0	1 11 6
25	Mahanuddy	9 6 0	4 11 0	1 15 3
30	Kurseong	11 4 0	5 10 0	2 5 6
	Darjeeling			
	By Tonga			
	from Kurseong	21 4 0	15 10 0	
	Ditto Baggage Cart from do			5 5 6

The Through Rates from Calcutta to Kurseong and Darjeeling, and vice versa, are as under, viz:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
To Kurseong	38 8 6	19 6 3	10 0 9	6 13 9
To Darjeeling	48 8 6	29 6 3	13 0 9	9 13 9

* 4th class through passengers travel 3rd class over Tramway and by Baggage Carts from Kurseong. Children under 3 years are not charged for; above 3 and under 12, half fares.

All Passengers booked through will be allowed to halt 25 hours at Kurseong.

Luggage allowance.

First class Passengers are allowed 1½ maunds of luggage free over the Railway and Tramway; 12 seers by Tonga.

Second-class Passengers are allowed 30 seers by Railway and Tramway, and 12 seers by Tonga.

Third and Fourth-class Passengers are allowed 15 seers by Railway and Tramway only. Excess luggage is charged at the rate of one anna per maund per mile on the Tramway, and Rs. 2 per maund for the Road Journey to Darjeeling.

The through rates for excess luggage from Calcutta are:—To Kurseong, Rs. 4-9-0. To Darjeeling, Rs. 6-9-0 per maund.

Fractions of a maund are charged as follows:—1 to 4 seers as 5 seers; 6 to 9 seers as 10 seers; and so on.

Passengers who wish to send their Luggage in advance may have it booked through at goods rates to Kurseong, and luggage rates from Kurseong to Darjeeling.

The through rates are:—From Calcutta to Kurseong, Rs. 2-10-2. To Darjeeling, Rs. 4-10-2 per maund.

Note.—Only 12 passengers and 20 maunds of Luggage per day can be carried either way by the Government Tonga and Luggage Cart Service; but every effort will be made by the D. S. T. Company's Forwarding Agent to forward by some other means all passengers and luggage between Kurseong and Darjeeling.

The Company reserve the right to reweigh all Luggage at place of destination and to correct errors in charges.

Dogs are carried between Silligori and Kurseong at Rs. 1-14-0 each, provided always that accommodation can be afforded.

Parcels.—Silligori to Kurseong and vice versa Rs. 1-14-0 per maund; no less charge than 8 annas.

Calcutta and all Stations on N.B.S. & E.B. Railways to Kurseong, 8 annas per seer.

Ditto ditto Darjeeling, 4 annas per seer.

Goods Rates.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	per maund	per maund	per maund
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Silligori to Kurseong	0 8 6	0 11 0	0 13 6
Calcutta to ditto	1 2 4	1 14 6	2 10 2

The rates to Darjeeling are, Rs. 1-0-0 per maund extra.

Goods Traffic is booked to and from all stations on N.B.S. & E. B. Railways.

Special Rate.

Tea and Cinchona are carried from Kurseong to Silligori without restriction as to weight at annas 10 pie 6 per maund, and to Calcutta at Rs. 2-3-2 per maund.

From Darjeeling the rate is Re. 1 extra.

Specie.

Carried at Owner's risk at the rate of one anna per maund per mile, and from Kurseong to Darjeeling at Rs. 2 per maund. The rate from Silligori to Kurseong is Rs. 1-14-0 per maund. Guards in charge are carried at 3rd class passenger fares over the Tramway. Specie can be booked through to or from any station on N. B. S. and E. B. Railways.

Trains.

The Up-Passenger Train will leave Silligori at 8-15 A.M. thus giving passengers 55 minutes at that station after the arrival of the Up-mail of the N. B. State Railway and E. B. Railway (10'clock from Sealdah) and reach Kurseong about 1-30- P. M. and Darjeeling by Tonga about 5-30. P.M.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & CO.,

Secretaries.

Calcutta 21st September 1880.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

Moore's Indian Appeals Vol. XI Rs. 25.
Theobald's Legislative Acts 1834-48 Rs. 3, 1856-59, Rs. 34
1861 Rs. 2, 1863-65 Rs. 3.
Furriel's Bengal Council Acts 1862-69 Re. 1.
Field's Chronological Tables of and Index to Statutes, 183—1872 Rs. 4.
Indian Jurist, 1877, wanting 2nd April 1st August 1st December and Index, Rs. 5.
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, 2nd series Re. 1.
Fagan's Legislative Acts 1861-66 Rs. 2.
Do's Index from 1834-61 Re. 1.
Do's Supplement for 1871 Re. 1.
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The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRAN BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chandra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRAN ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhauulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the

application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorrhoea. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhoea of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU,
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOOBESH CHANDRA GHOSE,
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEE,
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRAN ROY MAHASOY,
*Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.*

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opiate. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me until I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE,
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY,
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA,
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON,
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chandra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL,
Benares.

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the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUPUR GHOSH'S
STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL.

BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the British Indian Association was held at the Hall of the Association, on Friday, the 1st October, 1880, at 4 P. M.

Maharajah Narendra Krishna, President, in the chair.

The President opened the meeting with the following remarks :

GENTLEMEN.—The Report about to be read by our Secretary the Honourable Kristodas Pal, Rai Bahadur C. I. E. will show that our Association has not been idle in dealing with important questions relating to this country up to the present period of the year. Since we last met in this Hall events big with important results to India have happened and broad measures affecting our rights and involving debatable questions have engaged the attention of our Government and arrived at various stages of maturity. Among the political topics the change of Ministry in England now accomplished and the Afghan War brought to its close stand in bold relief. There was a time, gentlemen, when the gravest constitutional crises, political agitations and party warfare in the ruling country scarcely stirred a ripple in the Indian public opinion, when again Indian questions, however dear to us, had a somnolent effect on most of the members in the Houses of Parliament, but the time has come when the spread of education in this country and the wonderful rapidity of intercourse and communication between England and India have made us so sensitive and watchful of our interests that while we are gradually learning to identify ourselves with our rulers we assiduously study the phases of thought of their statesmen and sharply feel the slightest political tremor in the British isles—and when with a due appreciation of India's value to England the British Parliament and the British nation had begun to evince a deep interest in Indian topics. At such a juncture a momentous occurrence like that of the late ministerial crisis could not but arouse the keenest interest in our countrymen though we fear exaggerated sentiments expressed in some matter on this subject. We are chiefly concerned with the change in the personnel of the Supreme Government here which has been brought about by this political event. We have now at the helm of Her Majesty's Indian Empire a Viceroy, who besides the high qualifications which he must have been chosen by the Queen to fill this exalted post, has we are sure an ample experience of Indian affairs. Many are the blessings we enjoy under the rule for which all are grateful to Government, and the high standard of excellence we ascribe to the administration of the British Constitution and the aspirations for continued progress which has been aroused in the hearts of many administrative reforms and important proceedings conducive to the prosperity and development of the resources of this country. We can surely indulge in the legitimate hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will succeed in carrying out some of these measures of improvement. On the first advent of His Excellency in this country we were afraid that the protracted Afghan campaign would distract his attention from these beneficial objects, but it has pleased God to bring this war speedily to an end. We congratulate our country and Government on the success which has crowned these military operations and on the exaltation of that renown for the valour of the British Army, which in the eyes of the ignorant had been temporarily shaded by the late disasters incident to all wars. Enormous have been the expenses of this war, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that England with her genuine sympathy for this her dependent country will recoup a large portion of this expenditure thereby preventing the re-imposition of the hateful Income tax which Earl Northbrook had so wisely abolished in this country. As regards the measures of internal administration of this country, the Rent Bill and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Bill demand our special study for making such humble suggestions to Government as we may deem necessary for our welfare. The Rent Bill confiscates in some respects the rights of the landlords and bestows additional privileges on the ryots and contains many other objectionable points. It is not a well-digested bill and ought to be carefully discussed by the public at large. At our suggestion the Government has agreed to publish a Bengali translation of it, but has not thought fit to postpone the consideration of it for twelve months as prayed for by us. Such an important measure if passed into law in haste would I fear unfavourably affect the wise character of the

Bengal Government. It is now our pleasing duty to thank the Earl of Camperdown and Sir David Wedderburn for presenting our petitions to the Houses of Parliament praying for an enquiry into the administration of this country with the view of remedying the defects and supplying to a great extent the wants of the people of India.

The Secretary then read the following Report of the Committee :

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee beg to submit a report of their operations since the date of their last report :

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

On the assembling of the new Parliament the Committee considered it their duty to petition it for a Royal Commission of enquiry into the administration of India. They submitted that periodical enquiry into the condition of the country was essential to its good Government. The subjects embraced in the petition were as follows : Legislation, Finance and Taxation, Administration of Justice, Landed Tenures, Employment of natives, and Tendencies and Effects of the recent policy of administration.

LEGISLATION.—Referring to this subject the Committee dwelt on the present constitution of the Legislative Councils in India, and the inefficacy of the provisions for the admission of non-official members, both Native and European, into the imperial and local councils. These members, they urged, were appointed by the Government, and that being so, they (the natives) have not unfrequently shewn by their actions that they consider it their duty to shape their opinion with reference to those of the Government, irrespective of the merits of the questions laid before them, and thus fail to give expression to the thoughts and feelings of the people whom they are supposed to represent. The Committee did not deprecate the appointment of native princes and their ministers to the Imperial Legislative Council, who not being affected by the laws enacted by the Council had not the remotest direct interest in its deliberations, and their ignorance of the English language generally prevented their discharging the duties which devolved upon them with that degree of intelligence and interest which they were expected to derive from their position, and from the trust reposed in them. Owing to the limited number of non-official members, they were always in a standing minority, the consequence of which was that there was no incentive to the expression of native opinion, not to say that when it was expressed it had little practical effect. The want of a proper representation of the wants and wishes of the people in the Legislative Councils has led to over-legislation, and the creation of feelings of distrust and antagonism between capitalists and borrowers, between landholders and their tenants, between mill-owners and factory labourers, aye between class and class where peace and good feeling prevailed before. To obviate all these evils the Committee submitted to Parliament for consideration a scheme for securing the representation of the people in the Legislative Councils. They suggested that the Municipal Corporations in the Presidency towns and in large centres of population might be made boards of election.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.—The Committee took a rapid view of the measures taken from time to time for putting the finances of India on a sound and satisfactory footing. Notwithstanding these measures they submitted, deficits have formed the recurring feature of almost every annual budget, which have been met either by loans or fresh taxation. Amongst the causes which have contributed to the enormous increase of Indian expenditure they referred to the increase in military expenses, the extravagant expenditure of the Public Works Department, the enormous growth of Home charges, and the imposition of extraneous charges upon the revenues of India, such as the expenses of the Afghan War. Allusion was also made to the fiscal measures the tendency of which was the substitution of direct taxation. The repeal of the cotton duties which was influenced by the pressure put upon the Indian authorities by powerful manufacturing interests in England, resulted in the loss to the Indian revenues of nearly a quarter of a million ; the salt tax, a prolific source of Indian revenue was reduced in some provinces and raised in others with a view to equalise the salt duties, and the outcome of this measure was the loss of revenue in Bengal to the amount of 30 lacs per annum. These important points of Indian finance and taxation, not to mention others regarding which considerable valuable information had already been collected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1873 led the Committee to express a hope that the closer attention of Parliament to Indian finance would lead to healthy action. Alluding to the disclosures of serious mistakes in the Afghan War estimates the Committee urged the imperative necessity of providing necessary checks and safeguards against the repetition of such mistakes.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.—With regard to this subject the Committee remarked that the introduction of a scientific system for the administration of justice according to fixed laws based on the highest development of juridical lore in the civilized world without distinction of person, country, or creed, constituted one of the highest claims of the British Government to the gratitude of the people of British India. But notwithstanding various reforms made from time to time much yet remains to be done. The tax on justice in the shape of stamps is enormous and to many a poor suitor it amounts to a denial of justice. While the Courts of first instance presided over by natives of the country possessed of good legal training and education have improved, the Appellate Courts are presided over by members of the Covenanted Service, Europeans, who have had no legal training whatever, and who are destitute of a sufficient knowledge of the Indian world and are without any judicial experience. The Government of Bengal with a view to improve the appellate benches had matured a scheme, which was backed by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Bengal High Court and by the Viceroy in Council with only one dissentient member ; and although the necessary funds for the adoption of the measure as an experimental one were found by the Bengal Government, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India did not think fit to sanction it. In the administration of criminal justice the mode and machinery for dispensing it required to be placed on as sound and satisfactory a footing as possible. The stamp fee in criminal suits is most objectionable, and the Magistrates under the new Criminal Procedure Code are vested with too much judicial discretion, which in matters in which they can exercise summary jurisdiction without the wholesome check of an appellate court decidedly needs rigorous restraint.

LAND TENURES.—Adverting to this subject the Committee discussed the comparative advantages of the two systems of settlement viz., the Permanent Settlement and the Periodic Settlement. The periodic settlement, they urged, which varies from one year to thirty years, by opening up periodically the question of assessment, has discouraging and demoralizing effects upon the cultivators of the soil, and tends to clog the springs of industry. The result is that the agricultural population of temporarily settled estates are generally in abject poverty and in times of distress and difficulty cannot look forward to any substantial class of landed proprietors for help and relief. Though occasional relief is afforded to them by the suspension of the ordinary laws in the districts where the agricultural population are involved hopelessly in debt, and by the adoption of exceptional measures and machinery for their benefit, these it is believed, would avail little until an adequate interest in the soil is connected with the permanent assessment of the land tax. When the comparative effects of the two systems of settlement have been tested by time and experience the periodic system has yielded the largest benefit to the cultivators, and is best suited for it, and it is therefore recommended that an enquiry whether for the general good of the country the number the land tax of India should not be fixed in perpetuity.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.—In reference to this question the Committee reviewed the provisions in the Charter Act of 1833, and the despatch of the late Court of Directors, and pointed out that for two decades the statutory declarations had remained a dead letter. When the Charter Act of 1853 threw open the Indian Civil Service to public competition the natives of India were practically shut out from its benefit on account of the insuperable obstacles which it offered to their journey to England for the purpose. During thirty years of the operation of the competitive system only nine Indians have been able to enter the service by successfully passing the examination. These facts conclusively prove that the locale of the competitive test is a bar to the appearance of the Indian candidates at the competitive examination in England. This difficulty has been greatly aggravated by the reduction of the limit of age for candidates from 21 to 19 years. The reason assigned at the time for this change was to facilitate the university education of successful candidates, but in the correspondence between the Viceroy in Council and the Secretary of State regarding the rules for the admission of natives of India into the covenanted Civil Service under the statute of 1870, it was admitted that the object was to shut the door of competition to the natives of this country.

It would be thus seen in what spirit the reduction of age for the Indian Civil Service competition was conceived and carried out. The statute referred to above was nearly ten years in force and no effective steps had been taken to carry it into operation. The rules passed last year with the sanction of the Secretary of State authorised the Government of India to appoint annually certain native gentlemen of good family and

education to the Civil Service, which is not to exceed one-sixth of the total appointments by Civil Service competition each year. Appointments made under these rules were not gazetted as those for the Civil Service but for the Native Civil Service, a branch of service not heretofore in existence. With regard to the pay of these new members of the service, no objection is taken to the principle on which they are to receive lesser pay than the European members of the Civil Service appointed by competition in England, but it is worthy of consideration whether the uniform rate of one-third less pay than that of the last mentioned class should not commence at a stage when it will less resemble a bare subsistence allowance. The Committee also laid stress on the consideration which threw the covenanted Civil Service of India open to public competition and submitted whether in lieu of the system of nomination based on the consideration of birth and social position of the candidates the new rules should not give preference to superior intellectual attainments and good moral character. The Committee submitted that the admission of the natives of this country in the service of the state was dictated alike by considerations of political justice, financial necessity, and efficiency of the public service.

THE POLICY OF ADMINISTRATION.—Lastly the Committee adverted to some manifestations and tendencies of the policy which have of late characterised the administration of Indian affairs. In one hand the Secretary of State has sought to exercise his supreme authority in disregard of the legitimate advice of the majority or a respectable minority of the Indian Council. In India His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, in the same spirit overruled the majority of his Council, as on the subject of the reduction of Cotton duties. Then again there is the manifestation of a tendency to multiply direct taxation to the disappointment and distress of the people. Constant changes in law seem to be the order of the day unsettling the minds of the people, interfering with their vested rights and interests, disturbing their cherished ideas, increasing judicial discretion, and making the administration of law and justice much more discretionary than heretofore. The means and appliances to which the people used before to have recourse for the protection of their persons and crops from the ravages of wild beasts and robbers, have been placed under serious restrictions by what is called the Arms Act. In the same or perhaps worse spirit the right of free speech has also been seriously clogged by the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act. The policy of retrogression and repression, which has of late marked the course of affairs in India, has not been without its baneful effects upon the official mind. As a sequence of this change in the spirit of British rule in India, the British officers, in not a few instances, shew signs of impatience, intolerance, self-assertiveness, and want of sympathy, by no means conducive to the promotion of those cordial relations, which ought to subsist between the rulers and the ruled. There are Indian officers occupying high position, who would if they could, and who not unfrequently do so as far as they can, seek to neutralize the noble spirit in which the direct rule of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress over India was inaugurated, to dash the high hopes and lofty aspirations fostered by it and to keep the people perpetually in leading strings.

THE PRAYER.—The petition concluded with this prayer—that Parliament may be pleased to address Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the general administration of British India since the transfer of the Government of the country from the East India Company to the Crown; or to devise some other means for obtaining evidence on the subject, both in England and in India with a view to redress and reform hereafter.

PRESENTATION OF THE PETITION.—The petition was presented to the House of Lords by Lord Camperdown who took the following notice of it:

"The Earl of Camperdown rose to call attention to a petition of the British Indian Association, praying for an inquiry into the system of administration which has been in force in India since 1858 in conformity with the periodical Parliamentary inquiries on each renewal of the charter of the East India Company; and also praying for certain reforms and a representation of the Indian people in the Councils of the Empire. Under ordinary circumstance he should have invited attention to the details of the petition, as the subject was of a most important character; but recently the noble Marquis now the Secretary of State for India had made an important statement in the course of which he touched in detail on almost all the questions mentioned in the petition. The noble lord stated that decentralization and the increased employment of natives were, in his opinion, about the only effectual means of promoting true economy. With regard to public works he stated it as his opinion that however useful

they might be in themselves they should not be carried out at such a rate as to outstrip the financial capacities of the country. With regard to the expense of the Afghan war the noble lord made a statement which was most just and which could not but give satisfaction to the petitioners, for he said that the Imperial Government were prepared to bear a portion of the cost and that as a matter not of charity, but of justice. As an individual he received the statement with the greatest gratification, for the Afghan War was not undertaken solely from an Indian point of view, and if the cost had been borne solely by the Indian Exchequer this country would have had entailed upon it everlasting disgrace. He could not believe that the tax payers of this country would disapprove in the slightest degree of the proposal made by the Government. Another member of the Government, Mr. Fawcett, whose interest on all subjects relating to India and whose services to India were so much appreciated, speaking as an individual, said that, in his opinion, the time had come when the Act of 1858 required thoroughly to be overhauled. The Secretary of State, in reply to a deputation, had observed with regard to the Vernacular Press Act and some elective representation of the Indian people on the Supreme and the Provincial Councils and other subjects—speaking in a general way and without binding himself or fettering his future discretion—that these important subjects were under his careful consideration; and the deputation felt that they might infer that the views of the noble Marquis were in harmony with their own. Under these circumstances, he would content himself with bringing the matter under the attention of the Government and moving that the petition do lie upon the table. It was drawn up in such a loyal spirit that it furnished a valuable indication of the wishes and desires of their fellow subjects in India.

The petition was presented to the House of Commons by Sir David Wedderburn, who on the introduction of the Indian Budget, moved the following amendment: "That a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire, in India, into the administration of that country since the transfer of the government from the East India Company to the Crown." Sir David Wedderburn supported his motion with the following remarks:

Sir D. Wedderburn remarked that in former days, when the East India Company required to have its charter periodically renewed, it was the practice of the House to appoint a committee to investigate the state of Indian affairs before the grant of such a renewal. What the people of India now asked for was not an inquiry by a committee of that House, though they would rather have that than no inquiry at all, but they desired that a Commission might be sent out to India to ascertain on the spot the views and opinions of the natives. They were anxious to obtain some reform in the Legislative Council of India in the direction of introducing into that body the element of popular representation. They also complained that, as regarded the administration of justice, important changes had been made of late years which had acted prejudicially to the native community. Again, the natives of India held that a permanent settlement would be of the greatest advantage not only to the country but to the Government, and would enable a larger amount to be raised for the revenue. The petitioners also alluded to the great desirability of a more exclusive employment of natives in the public service. He knew that a single Commission could not conveniently or satisfactorily inquire into so many very important subjects, but by inquiring into the most prominent of them much valuable information might be obtained. One of these might be the constitution of the civil courts which were now established throughout British India and the machinery of which was ruinously expensive to the suitors. Then, again, there was the centralizing system which prevailed throughout the country, and that altogether without regard to the different conditions of the different districts; and there were the questions of revenue settlement and survey, into all of which inquiry might usefully be made. With respect to public works, he might mention that very expensive locks, had been constructed on the canals which had never paid their cost, and the canals constructed had produced fever and barrenness of the soil by raising it. He knew himself that in the Punjab small canals had been made by the natives and were inexpensively maintained by the village communities, and in Ceylon the same excellent system prevailed. In that Island there were not only representatives but village communities or Local Government Boards securing local independence and self-government, and its Civil Service, which was both honourable and efficient, was paid on a much smaller scale than was that of India; but was not the less valuable on that account. Again, in India immigration was constantly going on from our most fertile provinces into the adjoining native States. In the Nizam's district the area of cultivation had within ten years been extended 200 per cent, and the num-

ber of cultivators, who were principally occupancy tenants, had been doubled, while the assessment had been raised only 55 per cent, and that fact attracted the residents of our adjoining districts. In conclusion he would say that however alarming the financial condition of India might be, that condition was, he believed, by no means desperate. (Hear, hear.) He was satisfied that if the noble lord was able for some years to devote his attention to the financial government of India he would soon be able to show occasional balances. His great difficulty would be to carry out the retrenchments which he considered necessary and desirable. It was always, of course, difficult to give effect to schemes of retrenchment where those who paid the taxes had no voice in their disposal and those who disposed of them were all-powerful; but with care and perseverance he had no doubt that great savings might be effected. What was feared by the people of India was not by any means the good intentions of the present Government, but that which the best intentions of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy would find it very difficult to deal with, those persons on the spot who had been reared and trained in a different school of finance. (Hear, hear.) What they apprehended was that many of those reforms which were practically promised by the present Government before they came into power would be slow of being carried into effect. He hoped, however, that the Home Government would see their way to carrying out the pledges they had given to the people of India. No thorough inquiry into the administration of that Empire had taken place since its Government came into the hands of the Crown. No doubt a Committee of the House of Commons sat for some years making an inquiry but it was interrupted by a dissolution of Parliament and never reported, and most of the witnesses examined before them were not natives—of whom very few were called—but European officials. He trusted therefore, that the suggestion for an inquiry into the subjects mentioned in the petitions to which he had referred would be favourably considered by Her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was however subsequently withdrawn. The best thanks of the Association are due to Lord Camperdown and to Sir David Wedderburn for doing them the favour of presenting the petition to Parliament and also of supporting it.

MR. DACOSTA'S CO-OPERATION.—The warmest acknowledgments of the Association are also due to Mr. Dacosta, for his disinterested labours in the cause of Indian reform. It was he who had at the request of the Committee arranged for the presentation of the petition to Parliament. He also took the trouble of publishing for the information of M. P.s. a most able and interesting pamphlet elucidating with a strong array of arguments, facts and figures the several important questions embraced in the petition. This pamphlet, it may be said, has to a certain extent performed the work of a Commission.

LEGISLATION.

AMENDED FACTORY BILL.—On the publication of the amended Factories Bill in the *Gazette of India* the Committee took leave to submit some remarks on its provisions by a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. While they admitted the improvements introduced into the amended Bill they regretted the withdrawal of the permissive character of the Bill as in the original draft. In extenuation of the infringement of the original declaration under which the Bill had been introduced the select committee was pleased to urge that the change will in reality be of less importance than it might at first sight appear. The power, they expressed it as their opinion, given by the original Bill, would undoubtedly have been exercised by the Government of Bombay, which has throughout advocated a more stringent measure than the present. The Committee respectfully submitted that the Government of Bengal for good and valid reasons was opposed to the extension of the measure to Bengal, but the change introduced would force the measure upon Bengal in the face of the declared views of the local Government and the local public. They further urged that from the circumstances attending factory labour in Bombay as disclosed in the Report of the Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1875, and from what they know of the same in Bengal, there is no manner of analogy or comparison between the two Presidencies. The conclusions of the Bombay Commission as summarized are that, as a rule all the machinery is protected except portions. Eight years appears to be the general age of the youngest operatives employed in the mills, according to some they may be as young as five or six years. The hours of work are stated to be from sun-rise to sun-set, with half an hour for rest in the middle of the day. The factories have no fixed number of holidays during the year. Some close every Sunday, some every other Sunday, and others on one Sunday in the month. On an average

they work from 300 to 320 days in the year from sun-rise to sun-set. The operatives do not appear to suffer from long hours except in some of the Cotton Press-Factories where for three months in the year the work is unexceptionally heavy and trying. Water is freely supplied to the workmen. The ventilation in some of the factories is better than in others, but it has not received the attention it deserves from many of the owners. But since in Bengal none of the above objections apply, where the children are as a rule given light and easy tasks, it cannot be just to make a hard and fast rule for Bombay and Bengal alike when the conditions of manufacturing industry in the two provinces are so widely different. The reason assigned by the Select Committee that, restrictions placed upon the mills of Bombay, while the industries of other presidencies enjoyed comparative exemption from the provisions of the Act, would be an unjust interference with the natural development of manufacturing enterprise in India, would not, the Committee submitted, hold good when the conditions of factory labor in all the provinces were not equal. It would not be wise statesmanship, they added, to bring all the peoples inhabiting India down to one dead level for the purpose of practical administration, when the different stages of civilization of the several provinces were broad enough to distinguish them into distinct communities. The Committee further expressed their conviction that legislative interference is not required in Bengal where the operatives are treated in a kindly spirit, where the hours and conditions of work are not such as to tell against the health of the laborers whether adults or children. The system of factory labor in Bengal, the Committee remarked, has induced regular habits among the operatives and by furnishing them with means has enabled them to pursue a higher standard of living and comfort and necessarily of health. They took exception to the definition of factory which was not sufficiently precise; they were not sure whether printing press might not come under the proposed law. The ascertainment of the age of a child is practically left to guess, and the limitation of the duration of work for a boy of twelve or so to nine hours was not quite in conformity with the actual practice in this country. The application of the provisions of the Bill to Bengal would amongst other things foster discord and dissension in both the employer and the labourer and thus put a clog upon the springs of industry. Having regard to the benefits which the mills have conferred upon the labouring population any measure which would impede the working of that useful and beneficent agency must be considered as inimical to the best interests of the nation. The Committee for these and other reasons prayed that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to exclude Bengal from the scope of the factories Bill 1880. The Committee have the satisfaction to state that the Bill was postponed.

The Government of Bengal having invited an expression of opinion of the Association on this Bill in June last, the Committee said in reply that they had nothing to add to the above memorial.

Cess Bill.—This was a Bill to consolidate and amend the Road Cess and the Public Works Cess Acts. While acknowledging the present Bill to contain several improvements upon the existing law and the amended Bill to be a decided improvement upon the original draft, the Committee submitted that there were still some provisions in the amended Bill which in their humble judgment called for modification and amendment. With regard to the provision that the proceeds of the Public Works Cess shall be applied to the construction charges and maintenances of provincial public works and to the payment of interest on capital, which may have been expended or which may be expended, on such works in such manner as the Lieutenant Governor may direct, the Committee submitted that, the Public Works Cess forming a part of the scheme of famine taxation, the proceeds of that cess should be appropriated to works which are in the nature of famine insurance, and also to the relief or mitigation of famine sufferings. They noticed the omission of the provision for the publication of the accounts of the public works cess for which they saw no good reason. Particular stress was laid upon the sections which provided a double penalty for default in making a return. Considering the novelty of the task which involved detailed statements the Committee believed that it was worthy of consideration whether the provision for double penalties should be retained. It was pointed out that there was provision for increased payment in case of enhancement of valuation but none for refund in case of abatement. They deprecated the levy of cost of service of notice if valuation be corrected in consequence of a revised return. To prevent fraud on the part of subordinate holders the committee suggested that holders of rent-free lands might be required to submit their applications in duplicate one of which with a copy of the applicant's return might be furnished to the landholder that an opportunity should

be given to the owner or holder of the estate in which the rent-free land lies to show that the lands claimed as rent-free are really rent-paying and have been so included in his return; the collector in holding investigation may call for and inspect any document that may be tendered in evidence by either party; and if so satisfied may treat the lands as rent-paying, or rent free and that the collector's decision shall not affect the right title and interest of either party that is to say either the zemindar or the lakbrajdar.

The Committee took leave to question the provision which made the return made by the proprietor of an estate admissible in evidence against him but not in his favor. They urged that if the return is false the person making it will be liable to punishment under the Penal Code, if correct the general law of evidence ought to apply to it. With regard to the section which provided for the indemnification of the Collector for any costs and damages which he may have incurred or for which he may become liable in the course of the proceedings for the assessment and collection of the cesses under the Act from the cess-fund the Committee suggested that no such costs will be paid from the district fund without the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor. The Committee were opposed to the grant of pensions from the Road Fund which would be an unnecessary additional burden. The proceeds of the Cess are made applicable to the repair and maintenance of the roads, bridges water-channels and other means and appliances for facilitating communication. The Committee took exception to the vague terms "means and appliances" which might lead to the abuse of the fund not intended by the Act and therefore suggested such modification of the same as would guard against such abuse. The provision for the investment of surpluses of the District Fund to local Debenture Loans, the Committee submitted, should be so worded as to signify permission to make such investments when the interest of local loans is higher than the current rate of interest for Government securities. Some of the provisions of the Bill referred to the application of Road Fund to works without the limits of any district, with the permission of the Lieutenant Governor, to the removal of members of Road Cess Committees who have been guilty of any disgraceful conduct, to the delegation of power of District Committees to sub-committees, to the removal of the Vice-Chairman of any Committees upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the members of the Committee. The Committee were of opinion that the Road Fund of any district should on no account be expended on any work beyond its local limits, unless such work should directly benefit the district so charged; a member should be liable to removal only if he be sentenced to criminal imprisonment; the power of passing the budget ought to be specifically excluded from the category of powers that may be relegated to sub-committees; the removal of the Vice-Chairman when recommended by two-thirds of a Committee should be made obligatory. The appointment of a Divisional Superintending Engineer was unnecessary since under the Bill steps will be taken to secure proper persons to fill the office of Engineer. The District Committees ought to have power to propose both additions and alterations in the statement of works instead of mere alteration as provided in the Bill. To guard against the contingency of new works being included in the statement of works which would necessitate the increase of the rate already determined upon the Committee suggested the addition of a provision that new works ought to be included in the statement if the funds at the disposal of the Road Cess Committees admit of their execution. In the place of the provision giving power to the Lieutenant-Governor to raise to the maximum the rate of the Road Cess fixed by any District Committee, if in his opinion the rate fixed be insufficient for the works contained in the statement of works, the Committee suggested that the Lieutenant-Governor may have power to exclude any works from the statement till the charge for maintenance is provided for. Several suggestions of the Committee were adopted by the Council.

PUBLIC DEMANDS RECOVERY BILL.—With reference to the Bill for the recovery of public demands as amended by the Select Committee, the Committee addressed a letter to the Bengal Council on the following points: They took exception to the part which provided for the recovery of rent from estates managed by the Court of Wards or revenue authorities under the summary procedure prescribed in this Bill. The provisions as some safeguards in the application of the special procedure, the Committee observed, are decidedly an improvement upon the original draft Bill, but the principle, they said, was not affected by them. The revival of the provision making rents in estates under the Court of Wards recoverable as arrears of revenue under Act IX. of 1879, escaped the notice of the Committee when the Wards' Act was passed last year, but they solicited that since the question has come up before His Honor in Coun-

cil, it might be discussed and decided on its own merits. The distinction made by this provision between Wards' Estates and private estates was invidious and unjust. For the argument that such a provision was necessary because Government revenue was at stake in Wards' Estates, it might be urged that it was equally at stake in other private estates, for the punctual payment of revenue depends in both cases upon the punctual realization of rent. On the other side management of an estate by the Court of Wards brings a prestige which a private proprietor cannot expect to command and this moral advantage goes much in favor of a Wards' Estate. With this advantage in the favor of Wards' Estates the necessity for an exceptional procedure in their favor is not clear.

REALIZATION OF RENT FROM OWNERS OF TILED HUTS IN CALCUTTA.—Observing that a Bill was under preparation in the Legislative Department of the Government of India for the revision, amendment and consolidation of the Presidency Small Cause Courts' Acts, the Committee solicited the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to the great difficulty which the landlords in Calcutta experienced in collecting rents from tenants who occupy tiled huts. The Committee submitted a copy of their memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Distress Bill of 1874 in which they had prayed for redress of this particular grievance and brought to the notice of His Honor in Council the remarks of the Select Committee that the matter was rather connected with the law of executions than with that of distress and therefore did not find a place in the Distress Bill. The difficulties and hardships to which the landlords in Calcutta are exposed, they said, have gone on increasing, so much so that they are obliged to forego their rents in the absence of substantial property of the defaulting tenant for attachment. The Committee solicited that should His Honor concur in the propriety of legislation on the subject, he would be pleased to recommend to the Government of India in the Legislative Department the introduction of necessary provisions in the Bill now under preparation.

THE NEW RENT BILL.

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Bengal in the Land Revenue Department was pleased to forward to this Association a copy of the Report of the Rent Law Commission and the Draft Rent Bill with connected papers together with a copy of its letter dated 15th July 1880, addressed to the Board of Revenue and has invited an expression of their opinion on the same.

REPLY OF THE COMMITTEE.—The Committee in acknowledging the above communication observed that as the Bill affected the vital interests of the landed classes in Bengal they consider it their duty to ask the landholders in the Mofussil to favor them with their opinion after subjecting the Bill to a thorough scrutiny. But as most of them were not acquainted with the English language to be able to understand the Bill it was necessary to supply them with translations of the Report and the Bill. They further intimated that a Bengali synopsis of the leading provisions of the Bill shewing the changes they involved was under preparation by them for circulation, but they took leave to suggest that the Government would be pleased to order a translation of the Report of the Commission and the Draft Bill into Bengali and Hindi for the information of the native community interested in land. They further urged that if the Bill be introduced into the Bengal Council in November or December next, there would be hardly time for the native public to submit their opinions. It is doubtful, the Committee continued, whether the translations recommended above will be ready by that time. For this and other reasons the Committee solicited that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor could be pleased to order a translation of the Report and the Bill into the vernaculars for general information and to allow at least twelve months time to the public for the consideration of the Bill.

The Committee are glad to state that the Government has been pleased to intimate that the translations are under preparation and will be shortly issued. They however regret to observe that the Government letter is silent as to extension of time to the public for the consideration of the Bill.

CO-OPERATION OF MOFUSSIL LANDHOLDERS.—The Committee have addressed the Landholders Association of Behar and East Bengal inviting their co-operation in the agitation regarding the Rent Bill. They have suggested that public meetings should be held in every district. They are glad to state that both the Associations have promised hearty co-operation.

[THE RIGHT HON'BLE H. FAWCETT M. P.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MR. FAWCETT.—In the spring of this year the Committee received intimation from a friend in London that on the general election consequent in the dissolution of Parliament there will be strong party opposition to Mr. Fawcett as a member for Hackney. It was too late then to think of addressing the constituents of Hackney or adopt any other means for strengthening the hands of the Member for India. There was one way however of supporting Mr. Fawcett from India and that was to place him in a position to meet the expenses incidental to a contested election. The Committee of the British Indian Association resolved to authorise the application of the fund raised in 1874 amounting to Rs. 4,000 and then lying in the hands of trustees in England to the present occasion and to raise a further subscription for the purpose. The call for subscriptions, the Committee are glad to state, was responded to with the utmost promptness and alacrity. Though it was confined within a narrow circle, the members of the Committee and a few other gentlemen and noblemen, the sum of Rs. 6,100 was subscribed in the course of a month. The Committee beg to annex a list of the subscribers with the amount paid by each:

	Rs. A.
Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohun Tagore	
C. S. I.	500
Maharane Surnomoyee C. I.	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Burdwan	500
Hon'ble Maharaja Luchmessurwa Sing Bahadoor, of Durbhanga.	500
Maharaja of Hutwa.	500
Babu Mohimarunjan Roy Chowdhury of Kakina.	500
Babu Joykissen Mookerjee.	300
Kumar Poorno Chunder Sing, Paikparah.	300
Raja Promotho Nath Roy of Dighaputia.	250
Babu Kally Kissen Tagore.	200
Kumar Rajendra Narayan Roy of Bhawal.	200
Maharaja of Dumraon.	200
East Bengal Landholders' Association.	200
Raja Kumud Narain Bhoop of Bijni.	200
Maharaja Komul Krishna Bahadoor.	100
" Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.	100
Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali.	100
Babu Doorga Churn Law.	100
Kumar Debender Mullick.	100
Mr. B. K. Bose, Nagpore.	100
Raja of Bhinga.	100
" Raja Surjakant Acharya Chowdury.	100
Babu Chunder Kant Mookerjee.	50
" Jodulal Mullick.	50
" Obhoy Churn Goho.	50
" Djendranath Tagore.	50
" Sagore Dutt.	25
" Grish Chunder Dass, Rai Bahadur.	25
" Sree Nath Roy.	25
" Taruck Nath Paramanik.	25
Raja Syama Sunkur Roy Chowdry.	25
" Harendra Krishna Bahadur.	25
Babu Singhee Churn Dutt.	20
Mr. M. Ghose.	20
Hon'ble Mohini Mohun Roy.	20
Babu Bhogobutty Churn Mullick.	20
" Nemy Churn Bose, Kothar.	20
Mr. M. Veraraghava Chariar, Triplicane.	0-4

In remitting the amount realized minus charges by a draft at sight for £507-5-8 to the Right Hon'ble Mr. H. Fawcett the Committee took the liberty to suggest that should there be a balance left after defraying all expenses of the election, it might be funded for future application to like purpose, in the same manner as the subscriptions raised by them in 1874 were secured.

The Committee took advantage of this opportunity in addressing the Right Hon'ble Member for Hackney to express their satisfaction at his association with the new ministry in recognition of his eminent public services, and they expressed a hope that though a member of the Government he will not lose sight of his sacred self-imposed charge—India.

MR. FAWCETT'S REPLY.—Towards the end of July last, the Committee received an acknowledgment from Mr. Fawcett of their remittance to defray the expenses of his election. While offering his earnest and heartfelt thanks for the contribution towards the expenses of his election, he said that only a part of the sum remitted will be required on account of the recent election; the balance, as suggested by the Committee will be funded for future use on a similar occasion. "The pecuniary obligation," wrote Mr. Fawcett, "represented small part of the gratitude I owe to the Indian people for their generous expressions of confidence in me, I think nothing contributed more to my success in the recent election than the repeated recognition which the people of India have given of any service which I may have

been able to render them." With regard to his connection with Indian politics, he said that nothing will diminish the interest he has taken in the welfare of India. He hoped to be able to work in behalf of India not less in the future than in the past.

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF HACKNEY.—In sending the remittance for the defrayal of the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's election to Parliament the Committee forwarded through him the address to the electors of Hackney for returning him to Parliament. The address, which was circulated for signature in all the provinces of India, the Committee are glad to state, bore the signature of 10,580 persons of various Indian races. Mr. Fawcett was requested to forward the address to the electors and give it publicity.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.—The intelligence of Sir Richard Temple's intention to retire from this country in order to enter Parliament and contest for a seat at the general elections which took place in April last, induced the Committee to express their satisfaction at Sir Richard's purpose, as with his varied experience acquired by service in various capacities in India the ex-Governor was expected to take an active part in the affairs of India in Parliament.

Sir Richard Temple in acknowledging the receipt of the letter with thanks expressed his diffidence as to his success in entering Parliament. He said, wherever he may be he will always retain the happiest recollections of his long sojourn in India and the utmost regard for the natives of India. Amongst the many offices he held, in India, the three years spent by him in the Provinces under the Government of Bengal were among the busiest and most interesting years of his life. The acquaintance he gained of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa inspired him with respect for their mental attributes, their industrious habits, their social virtues, their patient fortitude under visitations of Providence. He made especial allusion to the counsel and support invariably received by him from the British Indian Association throughout that time. Sir Richard expressed his rejoicing that, despite occasional diversities of opinion regarding public measures, his conduct has evinced sympathy with the people of India.

On the motion of Babu Juggodish Nath Roy seconded by Babu Kaliprosunno Ghose the report was received and adopted.

The election of the under-mentioned gentlemen by the Committee was next submitted for confirmation: Babu Saradendra Mohan Tagore, Zemindar, Calcutta,

Proposed by the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohan Tagore Bahadur, C.S.I., seconded by Babu Joykissen Mukerji.

Kumar Boikunt Nath Dey, Zemindar, Balasore, proposed by Maharaja Nurendra Krishna Bahadur seconded by Babu Joykissen Mukerji.

The under-mentioned gentleman was next elected a member of the Association:

Babu Bhugwan Das, Banker, Delhi, proposed by Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur seconded by Mr. Heerjeebhoy Manockjee Rustomjee.

(To be continued)

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Dacca. } F. SILLS C. E.
The 16th September 1880. } Executive Engineer
Dacca Division.

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IN THE PRESS.

Notes on Green's Prose Readings from English History. Part III. By Bholanath Paul, M. A., Headmaster, Hindoo School. Price to Subscribers, Re. 1-8, to non-subscribers, Rs. 2; postage 2 annas. Subscriptions will be received by D. N. Ghosh, Central Library, and by J. C. Banerjee, Calcutta Library to 31st October next. Publication has been ordered from Mr. Green and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. to publish the forthcoming volume of notes on the Book in question.

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